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ABSTRACT

OF THE

DEBATES AND RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

Council of Policy at the Cape,

FROM 1651 TO 1687.

*Prepared by GEORGE M'CALL THEAL, while Keeper of the
Colonial Archives.*

CAPE TOWN:
SAUL SOLOMON AND CO., PRINTERS, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.
1881.



THE Debates and Resolutions of the State Council by which the Cape Colony was governed from 1652 to 1795 are the most important documents in our archives. They are in an excellent state of preservation, and the series is very nearly complete. A few of the oldest volumes were until recently only loosely fastened together, but I have had them bound, so that they can now be examined without any difficulty. The remaining volumes of the series were originally strongly bound, and have never sustained any injury.

The earliest documents are written in black letter, and are not easily read without a little practice. They are not indexed, as those of a later date have very carefully and fully been. This abstract has therefore been prepared with a view of facilitating research.

The Council of Policy at the Cape was subject to the control of the Governor General and Council of India as well as of the Chamber of Seventeen or Supreme Directory of the Honourable the United Netherlands Chartered East India Company. It consisted of the principal officers of the settlement, but the commanders of fleets and other officers of rank who happened to call on their way to or from the Indies usually took part in its deliberations. A very large proportion of the discussions on such occasions had reference only to ships, and is of no interest now. Every meeting is mentioned in the following pages, but subjects of no importance in the history of this colony have only a line devoted to them. Discussions and resolutions of permanent interest have been condensed, but care has been taken not to eliminate any information of value.

G. M. T.

Cape Town, December 1880.



The first book of Resolutions is prefaced by the following prayer, which was read at every meeting. It is copied here, so that any one unacquainted with the old style of writing, and with abbreviations then in use, may readily acquire such information by comparison.

O Barmhertige, Goedertieren Godt ende Hemelsche Vader, nadien het uwe goddel^e Maj^t gelieft heeft ons te beroepen over 't bestier der saacken van de Generale vereenighde Nederlantse g'octroijeerde oost Indische Comp^e alhier aen Cabo de boa Esperance, ende wij ten dien eijnde met onsen bijhebbenden raedt in uwen H. name vergadert sijn: omme met advijs van de selve sodanige besluyten te maecken waermede den meesten dienst van de opgemelte Comp^e gevoirdert, de justitie gehanthaeft, ende ond'r dese wilde brutale menschen (mogelijck sijnde) uwe ware gereformeerde Christelijcke Leere metter tijt mochte voortgeplant ende verbreijt worden, tot uwes H. naems loff ende Eere, ende welstant onser H^{en} principalen, waertoe wij sonder dijne genadige hulpe 't alderminste en vermogen. Soo bidden wij u derhalven, O aldergenadighste Vader, dat gij ons met uwe Vaderlijcke wijsheijt wilt bijwoonen, ende in dese onse vergaderinge presiderende onse Herten sulx verlichten, dat alle verkeerde passien misverstanden ende andere diergelijcke gebreken van ons mogen geweert blijven, ten eijnde onse Herten van alle menschelijcke affecten reijn, ende onse gemoederen soo gestelt sijnde wij in onse raedtslagen niet anders voornemen nochte besluyten als 't gene mach strecken tot grootmaeckinge ende loff van uwen alderheijlighsten naeme ende den meesten dienst van onse Heeren en Meesters, sonder in eeniger maten op eijgen baet off particulier proffijt acht te nemen. Het welcke en wes meer ons tot uitvoeringe

onses bevolen dienste ende Zaligh^t nodigh sij, wij bidden
ende begeeren in den naeme uwes Wel lieven Zoons
onsen Heijlandt ende Zaligmaker Jesu Christij, die ons
heeft leeren Bidden

Onse Vader &

I N D E X
OF THE
R E S O L U T I O N S
OF THE
Council of Policy.

30 December 1651. In the English Channel.

Present: Jan van Riebeeck, Senior Merchant, David Coninck, skipper of the *Dromedaris*, Jan Hoochsaet, skipper of the *Reiger*, and Simon Peter Turver, skipper of the *Goede Hoop*. Pieter van der Helm is Secretary.

The *Dromedaris* proving crank, the skippers of the *Reiger* and *Goede Hoop* have been summoned to come on board of her, a council is held, and it is resolved to put into a harbour on the English coast, to get some ballast for the *Dromedaris*, and then to proceed on the voyage with all possible speed.

20 January 1652. Off the Cape Verde Islands.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

As the crews of the three vessels are in good health, it is resolved not to call at the Cape Verde Islands, but to pursue the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.

29 March 1652. On board the *Dromedaris* at sea.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

It is resolved to use every exertion to reach 34° 20'

south latitude, and then for the three vessels in company to direct their course to the Cape of Good Hope.

8 April 1652. On board the *Dromedaris* in Table Bay.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

The arrival of the three vessels on the 6th and 7th is recorded, and the objects of the expedition are stated. It is resolved that the Senior Merchant Jan van Riebeeck with the three skippers shall go on shore and select and mark out a site for the fortress which is to be built. It is resolved that thirty-six hands be left on board the *Dromedaris*, the same number on board the *Reiger*, and eleven on board the *Goede Hoop*, to land cargo, to convey water and ballast to the ships, and to catch fish. It is resolved that in addition to the officers one hundred men shall go on shore. It is resolved that the carpenters shall erect a dwelling house and a store house within the limits to be marked out for the fortress. Some regulations follow, concerning the cooking of food on shore, the serving out of wine to the people, and the watch that is to be kept.

19 April 1652. On board the *Dromedaris* in Table Bay.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

It is recorded that the ship *Salamander* arrived from Batavia on the 15th. The *Salamander* is to sail with the first fair wind for the Fatherland. Concerning the letters to be sent by her. It is resolved that three men from the *Salamander* remain here.

11 May 1652. On board the *Dromedaris* in Table Bay.

Present the same persons as at last meeting, and in addition four officers of the ships *Walvisch* and *Olifant*.

It is placed on record that there are now only sixty men of the *Dromedaris*, *Reiger*, and *Goede Hoop*, working at the fortifications, which are progressing but

slowly ; and that of these sixty, some must shortly leave in the *Dromedaris* and *Reiger* for Batavia. It is recorded that on the 7th instant the ships *Walvisch* and *Olifant* arrived in Table Bay with many sick people on board. The Broad Council therefore resolves that fifty of the weakest of these invalids shall be left here, and shall be sent to Batavia with the first ships from the Fatherland. It is also resolved that three months' provisions for the sick people be landed from their ships.

13 August 1652. In the fort Good Hope.

Present : Commander Van Riebeeck, Skipper Turver, Gerrit Abelsen, mate of the *Goede Hoop*, and Corporal Joost van der Laeck. Pieter van der Helm is Secretary.

It is stated that the ships which left the Fatherland early in the year may be expected daily. Assistance in building the fortress may be hoped from their crews while the ships are lying at anchor here. There are very few healthy men here now. It is resolved to ask for assistance from the ships upon their arrival, and also to request help to establish a whale fishery. It is resolved to ask for some provisions and gear required for the yacht *Goede Hoop*.

4 September 1652.

Present the same persons as at last meeting, excepting the Corporal Van der Laeck.

A sergeant and a corporal are provisionally appointed. The skipper and mate of the *Goede Hoop* and two corporals are appointed a court of justice to try Joost van der Laeck for insubordination. Pieter van der Helm is appointed to act as fiscal.

24 September 1652.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

It is stated that the fortifications are so far advanced

as to place the Europeans in a reasonable condition for defence against attack by the people of the country. It is therefore time to see how some profit can be made, so as to meet expenses. It is resolved that the yacht *Goede Hoop* be sent to explore St Helena and Saldanha Bays, and to ascertain if trade can be carried on with the natives there. Concerning a Portuguese vessel reported to have been in Saldanha Bay a few years before, and to have obtained gold, ambergris, and ivory, in exchange for old copper. Concerning a French vessel reported to have obtained a cargo of seal skins and oil thereabouts. Concerning the journal of Joris van Spilbergen, who saw many fires inland when he was off the coast in November 1601, which makes it certain that people will be found. Probably musk and ivory are to be had there. Concerning the seals and coneys on the isle Elizabeth. It is resolved that a Hottentot boy, with the consent of his parents, be sent with the yacht, that he may learn the Dutch language and so become useful as an interpreter.

2 October 1652.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

Concerning the punishment of some offenders. It is resolved that the projected whale fishery be established at the mouth of Salt River, and that a small redoubt be built there of sods for the protection of the boats. It is resolved that two four-pounders be mounted on the redoubt.

9 October 1652.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

Concerning four deserters.

10 October 1652.

Present the same persons as at last meeting, and in addition three petty officers of the garrison.

It is resolved that the sentence of the court-martial upon the four deserters be carried out.

15 October 1652.

Present Commander Van Riebeeck and Skipper Turver. Pieter van der Helm is Secretary.

It is resolved that the yacht explore a certain bay lying south of Table Mountain, before she proceeds on her voyage along the west coast.

26 November 1652.

The yacht having returned with two thousand seven hundred sealskins, it is resolved that she be sent again to Elizabeth Island and the islands at the entrance to Saldanha Bay.

5 December 1652.

On account of the increase of crime among the common people, a provost is appointed, who is to act also as executioner.

9 December 1652.

On account of the council of this fortress being so small, it is resolved that a certain criminal be detained until the arrival of the return fleet from India, and be then handed over to the fleet's Commander and Council.

Sunday, 19 January 1653.

Present: Commander Van Riebeeck and the skippers of the *Goede Hoop* and *Zwarte Vos*. Frederick Verburg is secretary.

It is stated that the galiot *Zwarte Vos* arrived on the 8th, bringing intelligence that war had broken out between the Netherlands and the new Republic of England. It is resolved to keep the galiot here, and to send the *Goede Hoop* to Batavia with the intelligence. It is resolved to push on the completion of the fortress.

It is resolved to send the galiot to Robben Island to sal in some penguins and young seals for food for the people here, as the provisions in hand cannot last fourteen days longer.

21 February 1653.

It is resolved that certain persons accused of killing and eating sheep and cows shall not be brought to trial until the arrival of the fleet from India.

3 June 1653.

It is stated that the galiot *Roode Vos*, which sailed from Texel on the 19th September 1652, arrived here on the 2nd of June. She, together with the galiot *Zwarte Vos* and the yacht *Haas*, had been dispatched at the same time to convey intelligence to Batavia of the war with England. The *Haas* arrived in Table Bay on the 26th of March. It is resolved to send the *Zwarte Vos* to Batavia, and to keep the *Roode Vos* here.

5 June 1653.

Concerning the galiots only.

6 June 1653.

Concerning the officers of the galiots only.

25 July 1653.

The galiot *Roode Vos* is to proceed to Hout Bay. Commander Van Riebeeck will go overland to the same place, and with the officers of the galiot will inspect that locality.

19 August 1653.

Present the Commander and three officers of ships lying in the bay. Frederick Verburg is Secretary.

There being no officers of higher rank in the garrison than the sergeant and two clerks to take the place of the Commander in case of his death or during any tempo-

rary absence, it is resolved that the Junior Merchant Jacob Ryniers be transferred from the ship *Phoenix* to act as Secoud in Command here. It is stated that all the Company's ships which now call can be supplied with refreshments.

Saturday, 30 August 1653.

Arrangements are made for calling the banns of Adolphus Bengervoort and Janneken Willems, both of the ship *Koning David*, whose marriage is to take place on Monday before the Council of this fortress.

1 October 1653.

Present the Commander, the Secunde, and the skipper of the galiot. Frederick Verburg is Secretary.

It is stated that the rainy season is not yet over, and that the Saldanhars have not yet migrated to this place. They are supposed to be with their cattle in the neighbourhood of Saldanha Bay. It is therefore resolved to send the *Roode Vos* to Saldanha Bay to try and open up a trade with the natives, and also to lay in a supply of fish, which are to be caught there in great abundance. It is stated that the fort is nearly finished, and is in a good condition for defence.

3 October 1653.

Present the same persons as at last meeting.

The *Roode Vos* being just about to sail, the interpreter Herry brings information obtained from two Saldanhars that a large ship is lying in Saldanha Bay. Her crew are trading with the natives there, and are killing seals on the islands.

Resolved that Jacob Ryniers go with the galiot to ascertain particulars. Also that six soldiers accompany him.

11 October 1653.

Jacob Ryniers, who has just returned overland from

Saldanha Bay, gives information concerning the French ship there, and states that many of her crew wish to enter the Company's service. They are fed on seals' flesh and penguins, without a mouthful of bread or anything else.

Resolved to send four men overland to Saldanha Bay, with instructions to the officers of the galiot there to entice as many of the French as they can to enter the Company's service. The four men are to take the despatches which the French captain has offered to convey to the Fatherland.

21 October 1653.

It is stated that while the people were listening to a sermon on Sunday the 19th inst the beachrangers or watermans drove off the Company's herd of forty-four head of horned cattle, and murdered the boy who was tending them, David Jansen by name.

Resolved that no injury be done to any Hottentot, not even to the interpreter Herry,—apparently the ring-leader of the thieves.

Reasons given for this course.

Measures taken to ensure safety.

23 October 1653.

Report is brought by a Hottentot captain that Herry is at False Bay with the Beachrangers and the stolen cattle.

Concerning the Beachrangers and the enmity between them and the Saidanhars.

Resolved that Corporal Jan van Harwarden and seventeen soldiers march to False Bay, and endeavour to recover the cattle and bring back with them Herry and the Beachrangers, willing or unwilling.

8 November 1653.

Arrangements are made for calling the banns of Jacob Ryniers and a niece of the Commander.

17 November 1653.

Four Frenchmen brought from Saldanha Bay are taken into the Company's service.

Resolved that the *Roode Vos* proceed to Hout Bay, and there take in a cargo of firewood needed for the limekilns.

Sunday, 23 November 1653.

The marriage is recorded of Jacob Ryniers and Elizabeth van Opdorp, niece and ward of the Commander. It is stated that there is no clergyman here, and therefore the ceremony has been performed by the bookkeeper Frederick Verburg, who is Secretary of the Council.

28 November 1653.

Concerning the punishment of two offenders.

3 December 1653.

Concerning the punishment of two offenders.

6 December 1653.

Concerning the galiot's movements.

10 January 1654.

Concerning an enquiry into the conduct of the Master of the ship *Vrede*.

12 January 1654.

Concerning disputes on board the ship *Vrede*.

15 January 1654.

More concerning the *Vrede*.

16 January 1654.

More concerning the *Vrede*.

17 January, 1654.

Present: Commander Jan van Riebeeck, Elbert Cornelis Kes, Master of the galiot *Roo de Vos*, Sergeant Jan van Hardenbergh, and Jan Sijmons, mate of the galiot. Frederick Verburg is Secretary.

The documents concerning the disputes on board the *Vrede* are to be sent to Batavia.

The officers of the *Vrede* are deprived of authority.

Jacob Ryniers is appointed Commander of the *Vrede*, with the rank of Merchant.

Elbert Cornelis Kes is appointed chief mate of the *Vrede*.

28 February 1654.

Concerning some appointments of seamen on board ships in the bay.

18 March 1654.

It is stated that sheep die off rapidly in Table Valley and are often destroyed in sight of the people by tigers and other wild animals, but that they thrive on Robben Island.

Resolved therefore to send all the ewes out of the flock of twenty-nine sheep to Robben Island.

2 April 1654.

Concerning the remarkable size and weight attained by sheep on Robben Island.

Resolved that the nine rams be sent there.

Concerning the want of rice and other food.

6 April 1654.

On account of the scarcity of food it is resolved to send the galiot to Saldanha Bay to obtain penguins and fish.

27 April 1654.

Concerning the alarming condition of the garrison on

account of the want of food, now that it is certain the return fleet from India has passed by without calling.

It is resolved to send the *Roode Vos* to Saldanha Bay to have her cleaned, and then to despatch her to Madagascar to purchase rice, &c.

4 May 1654.

The galiot is to call at Mauritius.

18 June 1654.

It is stated that the galiot *Tulp* was sent from St Helena to this place by the return fleet, with a small quantity of rice, and that she has arrived.

Concerning the account given by Father Martinus Martini of the east coast of Africa.

Geographical description of that part of Africa.

Prospects of trade there.

Resolved to send the galiot *Tulp* to explore the coast from Rio Dolce to Rio dos reijs, and then to proceed to Madagascar to trade for rice.

Resolved that Frederick Verburg, the Second Person here, go with the *Tulp*.

22 June 1654.

Concerning the carrying out of a sentence of punishment.

Promotion of Roelof de Man.

16 July 1654.

Concerning the carrying out of a sentence of punishment.

Concerning a theft of brandy.

8 August 1654.

Concerning the carrying out of a sentence of punishment.

Pieter Martens Abbekerk, mate of the *Goudsblom*, is

appointed master of the yacht now called the *Kaap Vogel*, which was taken as a prize from the English.

Promotion of Jan van Harwarden.

15 August 1654.

Concerning the forwarding of some despatches from the Fatherland to Batavia.

5 September 1654.

Provisional degradation of a petty officer on board the *Roode Vos* confirmed.

10 September 1654.

Arrangements for calling the banns, and for the marriage on Sunday next, of Pieter van Duijne, Junior Merchant, here present in the ship *Henrietta Louisa*, and Sebastiana van Opdorp, niece and ward of Commander Van Riebeeck. There being no clergyman here, the Secretary of the Council, Roelof de Man, will perform the ceremony.

9 September 1654.

The *Kaap Vogel* is to be sent to Batavia.

The *Roode Vos* is to be sent to Saldanha Bay to obtain as many sheep as possible in exchange for copper and tobacco. Upon her return she is to place the sheep upon Robben Island.

Sunday, 13 September 1654.

The marriage of Pieter van Duijne and Sebastiana van Opdorp is recorded.

3 November 1654.

Concerning a marriage on board a ship lying in the bay.

12 January 1655.

Concerning a petty officer of a ship in the bay.

18 January 1655.

Resolved to invite the officers of a ship in the bay to strengthen the Council for the purpose of trying some seamen.

21 January 1655.

Concerning the provisions of a ship in the bay.

27 January 1655.

It is nearly certain that the ships from Batavia have gone past to St Helena, taking with them the horses and saddles intended for this place.

It is resolved to send the galiot *Tulp* to St Helena for the horses and saddles, which are very much needed here.

It is stated that in the year 1651 some horses were put on shore at St Helena, and to encourage the crew of the galiot to catch them, a reward of six rixdollars is offered for each one.

16 February 1655.

Present Commander Van Riebeeck, Frederick Verburg, Second in command, and Jan Sijmons, Master of the galiot *Roo de Vos*. Roelof de Man is Secretary.

On account of the numerous fires which are seen along the coast as far as Saldanha Bay, it is evident that many of the inhabitants are there, and possibly with large herds of cattle, both cows and sheep.

It is resolved that Frederick Verburg proceed to Saldanha Bay in the *Roo de Vos*, with tobacco and copper to exchange for sheep.

It is resolved to pay liberally in copper and tobacco for sheep there as well as here.

Verburg is to call at Dassen Island, and see how the seal fishery there is progressing.

The large boat (which was built here) is to be taken with the expedition, so that Verburg and seven men can

remain with her at Saldanha Bay to trade, and the galiot can return with seal skins from Dassen Island.

1 March 1655.

Concerning the departure of some ships.

4 March 1655.

Concerning the marriage of Jacobus van der Kerckhoven and Elizabeth Stadtlanders, sister of the clergyman Petrus Musch.

6 March 1655.

Concerning the marriage of Frederick Verburg and the sister of the chaplain of a ship in the bay.

12 March 1655.

The galiot is to return to Dassen Island.

Concerning two of her crew.

15 March 1655.

Present Commander Van Riebeeck and the Second in Command, Frederick Verburg. Roelof de Man is Secretary.

Concerning Herry's allies, their bad conduct, their keeping the other Hottentots from coming to trade, and the good treatment they receive from us.

Resolved to send out a party of seven soldiers who have volunteered their services, provisioned for three weeks, and under command of Jan Wintervogel, to try and induce some of the inhabitants to come here that we may enter into alliance with them.

Concerning Jan Wintervogel's past history.

Directions to be given to him to look for minerals, with a promise of a suitable reward if he discovers anything of value.

15 May 1655.

Re-engagement of some of the Company's servants.

3 July 1655. (First meeting.)

Concerning the removal of some disorderly persons from a ship.

3 July 1655. (Second meeting.)

A slanderer is sentenced to loss of four months pay.

17 July 1655

Concerning the trade which has been commenced with Madagascar.

The galiot *Tulp*, after being repaired, is to be sent to that island again this year.

Scale of rations to be allowed to men on board the galiot.

7 August 1655.

Concerning the voyage of the *Tulp* to Madagascar.

6 September 1655.

Frederick Verburg having gone in the *Tulp* to Madagascar, and there being no masters of vessels or other persons of importance here, the Commander has called together a Council consisting of the pilot, the sergeant, and the two corporals.

Concerning a trading journey inland which the Interpreter Herry proposes to make, with a view of procuring cattle in barter from Hottentots there.

Arrangements for the journey.

Herry is to be accompanied by nine soldiers under command of Corporal Willem Muller.

A good quantity of copper, tobacco, pipes, and beads, is to be taken, which together with provisions will be carried by two pack oxen belonging to Herry and two belonging to the Company.

Party to endeavour to induce some of the principal Hottentots to come to the fort that we may enter into alliance with them.

1 October 1655:

It is stated that instructions have been received from the Chamber of Seventeen to increase as much as possible the number of cattle by breeding.

A sufficient number of cattle cannot be obtained in barter from the natives.

Plans for keeping cattle.

It is stated that some of the Company's servants have made little gardens, and sell their produce to people in the ships that call here.

Concerning the waste of milk belonging to the Company.

Concerning the advantages of promoting individual interests, and of adopting some scheme by which people may be induced to remain in this place.

It is stated that the Company seems inclined to encourage some free families here.

Therefore, as a trial, it is resolved to lease the Company's cows to the highest bidder.

It is stated that this resolution has been made known.

Concerning the cows of this country, compared with those of Holland, one of which last-named gives as much milk as six of the first.

The Company's milch cows, being ten in number, are leased to the Company's gardener, Hendrik Boom, who resides in the garden, and whose wife has been accustomed to farm work in the Fatherland.

He is to pay fifteen guildens yearly for each cow.

Conditions of the lease, among which are prices at which butter and milk are to be supplied to the Commander (who is not, however, to demand all), and freedom to sell to the people of passing ships at the best price that he can obtain.

Penalties to be inflicted upon any one interfering with Boom's monopoly, by selling butter or milk.

16 October 1655.

Concerning the despatch of a party of seal hunters to Saldanha Bay.

26 October 1655.

Concerning the damaged bowsprit of a ship in the bay.

27 October 1655. (First meeting.)

Concerning the damaged bowsprit.

27 October 1655. (Second meeting.)

It is stated that a ship arrived in the bay at noon, under the English flag. As she has sent no one on shore, it is feared that she may be a Portuguese vessel.

Advices have been received that a Portuguese fleet of eight ships, carrying three thousand souls, is on its way to Goa.

The garrison here is now too small to repel an attack by Europeans.

Concerning the occupations of the people.

It is resolved to strengthen the garrison with twenty men from a ship in the bay.

11 November 1655.

Council on board a ship in the bay, concerning matters having no reference to this country.

28 January 1656.

Concerning two galiots.

29 January 1656.

Present Commander Van Riebeeck and Sergeant Jan van Harwarden. Roelof de Man is Secretary.

The objects of the establishment here are stated. Among these is that sick seamen can remain and be cared for until their health is restored, when they can be sent to India.

It is stated that a fine hospital has been built outside of the fortress, where sick sailors and soldiers can be properly lodged and cared for.

Regulations made for the hospital.

26 April 1656.

Arrangements are made for the marriage of Jan Wouters, of Middelburg, and Catharina Anthonies, of Bengal, lately a slave, but now placed in full freedom by her master, the Commander of the return fleet.

1 May 1656.

Concerning the payment of some men.

Concerning the desired increase of cultivation.

Concerning the isthmus between False and Table bays.

Concerning a redoubt which might be built so as to prevent the free passage of the Hottentots to these outlying lands.

Married servants of the Company are to receive an allowance in money instead of food, as hitherto their families have been maintained at the Company's expense.

Scale of allowances.

Garden ground allowed to married persons, free of charge for three years.

Resolved to favour the establishment of a house of accommodation under proper regulations.

Some men, whose term of service has expired, are re-engaged.

18 May 1656.

Another arrangement is made with Annetjen de boerinne, wife of Hendrik Boom, concerning the lease of the Company's milch cows.

She is also licensed to keep a house of accommodation for visitors who arrive in passing ships.

21 May 1656.

The marriage is recorded of Jan Wouters and Catharina Anthonie.

29 May 1656.

Concerning some bedding for the hospital, and the despatch of some boats to Saldanha Bay.

1 June 1656.

Mitigation of sentence of two convicts, upon repeated requests of the women and people in general.

17 June 1656.

On account of the damage caused by ravenous animals, the following premiums are offered for the destruction :—

For a lion	...	...	...	6 rixdollars.
„ tiger or wolf	...	...	4	„
„ leopard	...	...	3	„

The dead animal must be shown to the Commander in the fort.

Concerning food for patients in the hospital.

Concerning the price of wild birds.

26 June 1656.

Whereas it has pleased God to afflict us with much sickness, which is beyond doubt the result of our daily sins and transgressions of His holy commandments,

It is resolved that Thursday the 29th instant be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer.

The people are to be admonished not to go to their food like hogs, without asking a blessing from God before eating and returning thanks afterwards.

Penalties to be inflicted upon those who disobey, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ rixdollar for the first offence, $\frac{1}{2}$ rixdollar for the second offence, and so on, besides arbitrary correction over and above.

6 July 1656.

Concerning a galiot.

16 August 1656.

Concerning an accident with a gun, by which a man lost his life. The one who was the cause of the accident, though pronounced quite innocent of any intention to do harm, is sentenced to serve a year without wages.

26 August 1656.

Re-engagement of some men whose term of service has expired.

Placaat against bathing or washing clothes in the river above the point from which the water for drinking is taken.

7 September 1656.

Concerning some shirts for the men.

29 September 1656.

Arrangements for the marriage on board a ship of Anthonie Muller, of Arnhem, and a Bengalese woman.

30 September 1656.

Concerning an increase in the allowances to families and others.

The wife of the sergeant is permitted to keep a house of accommodation for visitors from the ships, under certain necessary regulations.

28 October 1656.

On account of the absence of the Junior Merchant Frederick Verburg, who left the Cape for Madagascar on the 15th of August 1655 (in the galiot *Tulp*), and has not since been heard of, the Council remains very small. On ordinary occasions it consists of only the Commander and the Sergeant, but when sitting as a

Council of Justice or as a Military Directory the two Corporals have seats.

It is resolved, therefore, that in future the Ordinary Council shall consist of

The Commander Jan van Riebeek,
The Sergeant Jan van Harwarden,
and the Bookkeeper Roelof de Man.

When sitting as a Court of Justice, or as a Military Tribunal, the following persons also shall have seats:—

The Constable of the Fortress, Balthus
Cornelisz, and the two Corporals.

Caspar van Weede is to be Secretary, and he is also appointed Fiscal in place of Roelof de Man.

The chaplain of the ship *Breda* requests to be allowed to come on shore here with his family, for reasons assigned, and to proceed with the next ships to Batavia. The request is granted.

6 November 1656.

Concerning the making of some shirts.

24 November 1656.

Concerning the seal fishery in Saldanha Bay.

Twenty or thirty men are to be sent to carry it on.

The brickmaking is to be partly suspended for a time, as there are not sufficient men for both occupations.

Concerning the appointment of a master woodcutter.

9 December 1656.

Regulation concerning the purchase and sale of spirits by the keepers of the two houses of accommodation.

Concerning the payment of a surgeon's account.

1 January 1657.

Lease of cows to Annetjen de boerinne renewed.

The sale of their clothing by the common people is forbidden.

All persons are prohibited from shooting game or wild birds under a penalty of a fine of ten rixdollars and forfeiture of the gun used. It is stated that two hunters are employed, and that those persons who want game can purchase it from the Company.

The purchase of any spirituous liquors from ships frequenting the bay is prohibited, under a penalty of a fine of ten rixdollars and the forfeiture of the spirits so bought.

24 January 1657.

Present the Sergeant Jan van Harwarden, the Book keeper Roelof de Man, the Constable of the Fortress Balthus Cornelissen, and the two Corporals Jan van Bommel and Joris Jorissen. Caspar van Weede is Secretary.

It is resolved that Jan Wouters, who is accused of having defamed the character of the Commander, be brought to trial.

26 January 1657.

Gerrit Harmensz is appointed head of the sealing party in Saldanha Bay, in place of Jan Wouters, who is to be sent as a prisoner to the fort.

27 January 1657.

Concerning a free table for the accountants Abraham Gabbema and Gerrit Ralant, who are in future to be provided for in company with Roelof de Man and Caspar van Weede.

30 January 1657.

Concerning a surgeon's account.

Wednesday, 21 February 1657.

Present the Commander Jan van Riebeeck, the Sergeant Jan van Harwarden, and the Bookkeeper Roelof de Man. The Secretary is Caspar van Weede.

It is stated that the Supreme Authorities have given orders that free people are to be established here, and that some have already selected land, namely one party of five, and another party of four men.

The first party is to be located on the other side of the Fresh River, which is called by us the Amstel.

The second party is to be located nearer the fort, on this side of the river.

The ground occupied by the first party on the flat which extends to the Mountains of the Interior of Africa and lies between False Bay and Table Bay, is to be called Groenevelt.

The ground occupied by the second party at the Round Thorn Bushes is to be called the Hollantsen thuijn.

The names of the men of the first party, who are to be released from the Company's service and to be placed in freedom, are Harman Remajenne, Jan de Wacht, Jan van Passel, Warnar Cornelisz, and Roelof Jansz.

These are to be called Harman's Colony. They intend to devote themselves principally to the culture of corn.

The names of the men of the second party are Steven Jansz, Hendrick Elbrechtsz, Otto Jansz, and Jacob Cornelisz.

These are to be called Steven's Colony. They intend to apply themselves to the cultivation of tobacco as well as of grain.

Both parties likewise intend in time to cultivate garden vegetables, and to breed cattle, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, &c.

The conditions under which they are placed in freedom are :—

They are to have in full possession all the ground which they can bring under cultivation within three years. No taxes whatever are to be levied within these three years.

At the expiration of three years a reasonable tax is to be paid for the ground.

The ground is to remain in full possession of the occupants, who can sell, hire, or otherwise alienate it at will, but always after communicating with the Commander or his representative.

Harman's Colony is to be provided with one plough, one harrow, twelve draught oxen at twenty-five guldens each, and necessary garden utensils at cost price in the Fatherland.

Necessary provisions are to be supplied at the same prices as to married people in the Company's service.

The freemen are to be allowed to catch as much fish in the river as they require for their own use.

They are to be allowed to sell such vegetables as the Company does not require for the garrison, freely to the crews of ships, but they are not to go on board ships until three days after their arrival, and are not to bring any strong drink on shore from such ships.

They are not to be allowed to keep taps, but are to devote themselves to the culture of the ground and the breeding of cattle.

They are not to purchase cattle, sheep, or anything in the world from the natives, under penalty of forfeiture of all their possessions.

They are to buy such cattle as they need from the Company, at the rate of twenty-five gulden for an ox or cow, and three gulden for a sheep.

They are not to sell cattle except to the Company, but all they bring will be taken at the above prices.

One tenth of all the cattle bred shall belong to the Company, as they graze on the Company's ground.

But no hogs, hens, geese, ducks, and such like, shall be claimed by the Company, as these are fed from the hand.

As there is not a plough on hand, Steven's Colony is to be provided with a waggon and six young oxen, with

which they must do the best they can until a plough can be made for them.

And as these first freemen have very little or no money in hand, and have but little to their credit in the Company's books, for the purpose of setting them upon their feet they will be furnished upon credit with such necessaries as they require to carry on their work, as well as with food, and the Company will take in payment their grain, &c. But all property must be mortgaged to the Company.

For the preservation of order the freemen will be subject to such laws as are customary in the Fatherland and in India, or such as shall hereafter be made for the service of the Honourable Company and the good of the community.

For their defence the freemen will be provided upon credit with such guns, powder, and lead as are necessary.

All these regulations are to be subject to such changes as to the Supreme Authorities may seem good.

13 March 1657.

Concerning the case against Jan Wouters.

16 March 1657.

Concerning Jan Wouters.

28 March 1657.

The Council is presided over by Ryklof van Goens, Commissioner, and Councillor in Ordinary of India.

Concerning the bad conduct of the Interpreter Herry, upon whom, however, no punishment is to be inflicted at present.

Concerning the engagements of some soldiers and sailors.

10 April 1657.

Concerning the engagements of some servants of the Company.

23 April 1657.

The masters and mates of two vessels are present in the Council.

Concerning the loss of the ship *Draak* on the 28th of April of last year on the coast of Australia.

By order of the Governor General and Council of India, and also of the Commissioner Van Goens, if a suitable vessel calls here she is to be sent to look for the wreck and her crew.

It is resolved to send the *Vink*, which vessel has lately arrived from the Fatherland and is now lying at anchor in the bay.

Concerning some petty appointments.

25 April 1657.

Concerning the removal of some specie from the *Vink*.

12 May 1657.

The captain of the English ship *Mayflower* represents the distress his vessel is in and petitions for assistance.

It is resolved to provide him with food and stores from the two ships of the Company which are lying in the bay. The authorities in the Fatherland to fix the prices which he is to pay for such stores.

24 May 1657.

Concerning some provisions transferred from one ship of the Company to another.

30 June 1657.

Present the Commander Jan van Riebeeck, the Book-keeper Roelof de Man, and the Sergeant Jan van Harwarden. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

Christian Jansz and Pieter Cornelisz desire to be placed in freedom. Their request is granted. They are to earn a livelihood at first as hunters.

All persons except these two hunters are prohibited from killing any other game than the noxious animals for whose destruction premiums are offered.

The hunters are to sell game to the Company, to servants, and to free people, at prices here fixed. They are not to sell large game to the ships' people, but they are to be at liberty to sell birds for as much as they can get.

As the Company cannot at present furnish these men with draught oxen or implements of agriculture that they may till the land, they are permitted to open a tap for the sale of strong drink.

They are to be allowed to purchase cattle from the natives.

They are to be allowed the right of catching fish.

They are to remain here for twenty years.

It is stated that Harman's Company, in violation of the conditions made by Commissioner Van Goens, sold an ox and two sheep to an English ship, therefore the following extracts from these conditions are to be made publicly known:—

Any one selling any cows, sheep, pigs, elands, or other such animals, to foreign or even to the Company's ships, shall forfeit for each animal sold the sum of twenty rix-dollars. Any surplus stock in possession of free people must be delivered to the Company at the fixed prices.

No one is to slaughter any animal without permission from the Commander. With his consent persons may slaughter and sell to free people, but to none others, mutton at 3 stivers and beef or venison at 2 stivers per lb.

No credit is to be given by freemen to any servant of the Company for more than one schelling.

3 July 1657.

Concerning three oxen lost through carelessness, for which the men who lost them are charged fifty guldens each.

13 July 1657.

The arrival is noted of the yacht *Maria*, which is intended to trade from this place with the coasts of Guinea and Angola, in slaves.

17 July 1657.

Concerning the erection of a redoubt to protect the cultivated ground of the freemen and the pastures where the cattle graze. The redoubt is to be called the Coorn Hoop.

Concerning the manner of making shirts and the price of the same to the people.

Regulation against travelling over cultivated ground.

Against the destruction of fruit trees.

Against breaking down hedges, &c.

Proper care is to be taken of cattle, that they do no damage.

Abraham Gabbema, who was appointed Secretary of the Council by Commissioner Van Goens, is to be fiscal also, pending the approval of the Supreme Authorities.

19 July 1657.

The Commander is to visit Robben Island and to inspect the ground there, principally for the purpose of ascertaining if it is adapted to the cultivation of sweet potatoes.

Also with the master and mate of the yacht he is to select a site on the island for a beacon, upon which a fire can be made to guide ships entering the bay at night.

20 July 1657.

It is resolved to erect a good magazine for corn, 108 feet by 40 feet.

The carpenters are to be taken from the jetty now being made to do the wood work of the magazine.

8 August 1657.

Concerning an occurrence on board a ship:

18 August 1657.

Concerning affairs of a ship.

20 August 1657.

The yachts *Hasselt* and *Maria* are sent for slaves to Guinea and Angola.

They are to look for the island St Helena Nova.

When returning they are to call at old St Helena and bring from that island horses, fruit trees, and pigs.

27 August 1657.

A petition is received from some of the free men, asking for more land than the 13½ morgen granted to them by Commissioner Van Goens, for leave to sell freely to the ships, &c.

The Council does not consider itself authorized to make alterations in the conditions, and refers the petitioners to the Supreme Authorities.

10 October 1657.

A building outside the fort is leased to Jan van Harwarden, at fifty guildens a year, in which he is privileged to keep a house of accommodation.

A piece of ground is allowed on loan to his wife for garden purposes and breeding pigs, but nothing whatever is to be sold from this ground, such trade being reserved for the free people, and the Company's servants being prohibited from carrying it on.

16 October 1657.

Present: Commander Jan van Riebeeck, Bookkeeper Roelof de Man, and Sergeant Jan van Harwarden. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

A desire is expressed for a visit from the Saldanhar

or inhabitants of the interior, in the hope of obtaining a large number of cattle by barter.

It is presumed that they are prevented from coming by Herry with the Caepmans and his companions, whose desire is to keep the pasture hereabouts for themselves alone.

It is resolved therefore, although the rainy season is not yet over, to send a company of people with pack oxen on a trading journey inland. The party is to take copper, tobacco, pipes, &c, to exchange for horned cattle and sheep. The party is to invite the Saldanhars in all friendship to visit the fort, and is to promise them protection from annoyance by Herry and his companions.

Concerning Herry and the Caepmans, and the probable cause of their conduct.

It is resolved to send a couple of boats to Saldanha Bay to salt in some birds for food.

When returning, the boats are to call at Dassen Island and to bring from that place the two English cannons. These cannons (or one of them) will be mounted on Robben Island, that the Portuguese, French, or English, may not have an opportunity to remove the Company's sheep or to play any other pranks there.

The heads of the party proceeding to Saldanha Bay are to be furnished with copper, tobacco, &c, that if possible they may procure by barter some sheep and young oxen.

17 October 1657.

Some freemen wish to accompany the trading expedition.

Eight are permitted to go with five pack oxen. Seven of the Company's servants are to go with four pack oxen. Also four trustworthy Hottentots.

The party is to be provisioned for a month, and is to take 400lbs of copper, besides tobacco, &c.

Abraham Gabbema is to have charge of the party.

The freemen are to provide their own food and ammunition, and are to receive one third of the stock obtained.

Concerning the work which is now being carried on.

The course of the river is to be changed, so that it may fall into the bay on the south-east side of the fort.

27 October 1657.

To the free carpenter Leendert Cornelis van Zevenhuijsen is granted a piece of forest land that he may cut planks, beams, &c, for sale, and also twenty morgen of the open land adjoining for culture. He engages to remain here as a freeman for fifteen years at the least, and to have his wife brought from the Fatherland by the first opportunity.

6 November 1657.

Concerning the cutting of timber in the forests.

Bartering ivory, rhinoceros horns, ostrich feathers, and such like, is forbidden under a penalty of ten rixdollars. Reason assigned:—Because it is detrimental to the cattle barter, which was allowed to the freemen by Commissioner Van Goens that they might thereby acquire a good stock of oxen and cows. (Repealed at next meeting.)

8 November 1657.

The freemen request permission to go on a trading journey on their own account. Permission is granted, under the condition laid down by Commissioner Van Goens, that they are not to give more for cattle than the Company's usual price (which is now three times as much as five years ago), and also that any surplus stock obtained must be delivered to the Company at fixed prices, so that those who desire freedom in future may be supplied.

30 November 1657.

It is stated that the freemen continue to draw on credit from the Company large quantities of salt beef and pork, for which there is little hope of payment being made.

The increasing number of freemen is referred to. It is stated that they are in possession of a goodly number of cattle, especially of sheep, which they are obtaining daily by barter. Also that fish can be had in great abundance by them, if diligence only is used. It is resolved therefore to sell no more salt meat to them.

Permission is given to them to kill a sheep occasionally, and to sell the meat to each other at three stivers the pound. The tax to be paid to the Authorities for each sheep slaughtered is to be six stivers, and for each cow or ox twenty-four stivers. The slaughter of breeding cows and ewes is forbidden, and greater restrictions are placed upon the slaughter of pigs.

The Charigurinas are stated to be lying with their cattle about two days' journey from this place. A bad character is given of this tribe and of the Gorachouquas. Hostile acts and intentions are attributed to them.

The Chainouquas are expected within a few days. From these people many cattle have already been obtained by barter, and more may be hoped for. Another tribe, called Cochoquas, is also expected. These are very rich in cattle, and are the most powerful of all the true Saldanhars.

Concerning the treatment of these people.

The freemen are forbidden to go on another trading journey, but permission is given to them to purchase cattle brought to their houses.

An account is given of a robbery committed last year by the Charigurinas in Saldanha Bay.

8 December 1657.

The resolution not to sell salt meat to the freemen is repealed.

The freemen complain that their nets are destroyed at night, apparently by Hottentots.

An arrangement is made as to fishing :—The Company is to supply a fishing net with its gear, and also as much Cape salt as is necessary. The freemen are to catch fish wherever they please, and are to deliver to the Company one third. The burgher Steven Jansz, the first person who as a freeman has had a seat in the Council (of Justice) is to have charge of the net and is to see that it is taken care of.

17 December 1657.

Concerning two ships which have arrived in distress after a very long passage from Batavia

Jan Vetteinan, surgeon, becomes a free burgher.

24 December 1657.

Concerning the two ships in the bay.

28 December 1657.

Arrangements for the marriage of the burgher Elbert Dirxsz and Christina Does.

29 December 1657.

Concerning the two ships in the bay.

7 January 1658.

Concerning the two ships in the bay.

Sunday, 13 January 1658.

The marriage of Elbert Dirxsz and Christina Does is recorded. As there is no clergyman here, the ceremony was performed by the Secretary of the Council.

14 January 1658.

Concerning the two ships in the bay.

23 January 1658.

It is recorded that the yacht *Maria* has returned from the coast of Angola without any slaves.

Arrangements are made for the yacht and the Cape built boat *Robbejacht* to explore the west coast.

30 January 1658.

Concerning the two ships in the bay.

12 February 1658.

Concerning the two ships in the bay.

There is here a great scarcity of food. The ships cannot leave for the Fatherland until supplies are received from others calling.

19 February 1658.

The arrival is recorded of a yacht from Batavia with a cargo of rice, &c, for this place.

Concerning the two ships in the bay.

21 February 1658.

Concerning the ship *Arnhem*.

25 February 1658.

Present: Commander Van Riebeeck, and Messrs Roelof de Man and Jan van Harwarden. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

From reports received and from the many fires visible, it is believed that in the neighbourhood of the Great Berg River large parties of the true Saldanhars are lying with their cattle. None of them, however, have yet appeared at the fort.

It is stated that the crews of the distressed ships

Arnhem and *Honingén* have consumed nearly forty head of horned cattle and fifty sheep.

Fleets are expected daily from the Fatherland and from India.

The stock of cattle on hand is insufficient.

It is resolved to send out a trading party of fifteen men under command of Sergeant Jan van Harwarden, with provisions for three weeks. The party is to take copper, tobacco, and pipes, on pack oxen.

The party is to try by means of love and friendship to obtain in barter a large number of cattle, and to induce some of the principal men among the Saldanbars to visit the fort.

The Captain of the Chainouquas has warned us not to send more people inland, but this may have been to keep the trade to himself.

Be this as it may, the journey is to be made.

The Sergeant is to enquire for ivory, ostrich feathers, musk, civet, gold, and precious stones. The Sergeant is also to enquire after the names of the tribes.

The Land Surveyor Pieter Potter is to keep a journal of daily transactions, and is to make notices and observations concerning the country, mountains, rivers, &c, so that a chart can be made.

The Sergeant is to ascertain whether the Saldanbars prefer to trade where they are now or here at the fort. He is also to observe where, with the least expense, a small redoubt or watchhouse could be placed so as to carry on the trade.

20 March 1658.

Concerning the bad conduct of Jan Wouters who, among other faults, neglects the signal fires on Robben Island.

He is deprived of his situation, and is to be sent to Batavia.

4 April 1658.

Concerning some stores transferred from outward bound ships to the return fleet under Cornelis van Quaelberg.

6 April 1658.

Arrangements for the marriage of the burgher Hendrik Hendriks van Surwerden and Grietje Meeckhoff.

Sunday, 14 April 1658.

The marriage is recorded of Hendrik Hendriks and Grietje Meeckhoff. There being no clergyman here, the ceremony was performed by the Secretary of the Council.

20 April 1658.

Concerning a charge against some men belonging to a ship.

4 May 1658.

Present: Commander Van Riebeeck and Messrs Roelof d. Man and Jan van Harwarden. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

The visit is recorded of a Chainouqua Captain, from whom a considerable number of cattle were obtained by barter last autumn.

Reference is made to a letter of the 9th October 1657 from the Supreme Authorities, wherein the free burghers are prohibited from purchasing cattle from the natives.

It is resolved formally to interdict such trade.

Proclamation to that effect.

All copper in possession of free burghers is to be returned to the Company within two days.

Measures to detect disobedience of this order.

The free burghers are forbidden to sell horned cattle, sheep, or pigs, to each other, without first obtaining the

consent of the Commander and the Council. A deed of sale is to be passed before the Secretary of the Council, otherwise the purchase is to be void in law.

8 May 1658.

Present the same persons as at last meeting and two officers of the yacht *Hasselt*.

The arrival of the *Hasselt* on the 6th inst is recorded, with 228 slaves from the coast of Guinea.

The slaves were obtained in trade at Popo.

Forty-three slaves died on the passage.

Concerning the slave trade.

There is now here a sufficient number of slaves for the Company and to supply the burghers, besides some to be sent to Batavia.

The trade is therefore to be discontinued.

Forty of the Angola prize slaves have already been sent to Batavia.

The *Dordrecht*, now at anchor here, will take thirty more.

The *Hasselt* is to be made ready to proceed to Batavia with 140 or 150.

The yacht *Maria* is expected shortly from Angola.

20 May 1658.

Orders of the Supreme Authorities concerning the fishery.

Fish are to be caught for the use of the garrison and workpeople, for the slaves, and particularly for the crews of ships returning from India.

The free burghers are abusing the privilege of free fishing accorded to them, by neglecting the culture of the ground, and by withholding the Company's share.

The liberty of free fishing is still left to them. But they are forbidden to sell fish except to the Company, and are required to bring to the fort all that they do not need for their own use.

The price of fish is fixed.

Concerning some men of the *Hasselt*.

28 May 1658.

Ryk Overhagen is confirmed in the situation of overseer of the Company's sheep on Robben Island.

30 May 1658.

The arrival is recorded of the yacht *Maria* from the coast of Angola.

She brings nothing worthy of mention.

Population return :—

Garrison	...	...	...	80
Sick	...	...	...	15
Dutch Women and Children	...	...	...	20
Company's slaves	...	...	...	98
Free People	...	...	...	51
Slaves of Free People	...	...	...	89
Convicts	...	...	...	7

Total ... 360 souls.

The *Robbejacht* being lost, a small vessel is now needed here to bring seals' flesh and penguins from Saldanha Bay for food for the slaves, and also to perform other services.

It is resolved to send the yacht *Maria* to Saldanha Bay for a good stock of food for the slaves.

Concerning 21 men who secreted themselves on board the return ships.

Measures to be adopted to prevent such desertion in future.

22 June 1658.

Present: Commander Jan van Riebeeck, the Senior Merchant Willem Bastijneq, Messrs Roelof de Man and Jan van Harwarde. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

Schacher the son of the Caepmans Captain, Pieter Ottegnno, Herry, and some others are present in the fort.

The principal free men are present also.

The burghers advise that the Hottentots be detained in custody until the runaway slaves, who are supposed to be concealed by the Caepmans, are brought back.

It is stated that when Gogosoa (the Caepmans' Captain) was detained as security that Hendrik Boom's stolen cattle should be returned, it did not appear to give offence.

It is resolved to detain Schacher, Pieter Ottegnio, and another of the principal men of the Caepmans named Osaoa, until the slaves are brought back.

The free men have nominated the following four persons, from whom burgher councillors are to be chosen:—

Hendrik Boom,
Jan Rayniers,
Herman Remajene, and
Jacob Cornelissen.

The burgher councillors are to have seats whenever cases are tried concerning free people.

The first burgher councillor was Stephen Janssen, who was appointed last year by Commissioner Van Goens.

As it is advisable always to have a man of experience as a Councillor, it is resolved that Stephen Janssen continue to hold office for another year, and that Hendrik Boom be appointed as his colleague, so that in future there will be two burgher councillors.

Sunday, 23 June 1658.

Present: the same persons as at last meeting.

The interpreter Doman alias Anthony advises the seizure and detention in custody of one of Herry's people who some time ago stole fourteen sheep, in order that they as well as the Caepmans may be compelled to go out and search for the missing slaves. He states that he is one of the Caepmans, and that Eva is one of Herry's people.

Each speaks strongly in favour of the clan to which he or she belongs, and accuses the other of all that is evil.

Apparently we will now find out who murdered the lad five years ago and stole the Company's cattle.

It is resolved to place Jan Cou, one of Herry's people, in custody with those who were seized yesterday.

The Caepmans will see by this that we do not favour one more than the other.

These people cannot go far inland for fear of being plundered by the Saldanhars.

The resolution of making Jan Cou a prisoner is carried into effect.

Thereupon come Herry, Eva, and Doman, to the Commander, and inform him that the prisoner Schacher advises that one of the principal men of the Gorachouquas (the tobacco thieves) be also seized, so that all of the three clans may be interested in the restoration of the runaway slaves.

Concerning the advantages of keeping hostages.

The prisoners offer cattle for their liberty.

It is resolved to take the captain of the Gorachouquas into custody.

The principal men of the Gorachouquas are to be enticed into the fort with fair words.

28 June 1658.

Concerning some runaway slaves who have returned.

Their punishment is to be decided upon at a meeting at which the burgher councillors shall be present.

30 June 1658.

Arrangements for the marriage of the free burgher Wouter Cornelis Mostert and Hester Weijers van Lier, ward of the Senior Merchant Willem Bastincq, now here in the ship *Prins Willem*.

3 July 1658.

Present: the Commander, the Senior Merchant Willem Bastincq, the Master of the yacht *Maria*, and Messrs Roelof de Man and Jan van Harwarden. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

According to the reports of the Hottentots who have been out searching, no more of the runaway slaves will be recovered.

The prisoners begin to be desperate, fearing that they will have to die on account of the slaves.

The Gorachouquas (or tobacco thieves) are trying to do us injury. They have fled inland. We cannot get their principal men into our hands.

The seizure of Schacher will be made known throughout the country.

The prisoners offer cattle and sheep for their liberty.

The prisoners desire that Herry with his people and cattle shall be seized.

It was he who five years ago caused the youth David to be murdered, and stole the Company's cattle.

He lately stole fifteen of the Company's sheep.

When three years ago he went to trade with the Company's copper, tobacco, and pipes, he delivered only ten head of cattle to the Commander, and enriched himself with the rest.

Thus all he has is not his own, but the Company's.

It is therefore resolved to entice him into the fort with fair words, to seize him, and to confront him with the others. Also as soon as he is in the fort, to take possession of all his cattle, which are now at Salt River.

3 July 1658. (In the evening).

It is to be feared that the inhabitants may attack the free men and the Company's servants and cattle, in which case they could not be driven back easily.

In all, with farmers, gardeners, smiths, waggonmakers,

carpenters, and masons, we are only ninety-seven persons. Among these are 19 or 20 sick left behind by the last ships that sailed.

It is therefore resolved to strengthen this Residency with twenty soldiers from the ship *Prins Willem*, who will remain here while these troubles last, and until a new alliance and peace is made with the Hottentots.

It is also resolved to land 1,000 lbs of gunpowder, 200 hand grenades, and the two small pieces of artillery from the yacht *Maria*, which are to be mounted on the redoubt Corenhoop in the middle of the cultivated ground belonging to the freemen.

4 July 1658.

It is resolved to send Pieter Ottegnio (the brother of Schacher and younger son of the Fat Captain) to his father Gogosoa and to Ankaisoa, the great shepherd, with a message that we have no evil intentions towards them and regret that a man was yesterday shot dead by the Sergeant, which would not have happened if they had not first thrown assagais, and that we are disposed to settle all differences and to make an imperishable alliance with them.

5 July 1658.

It is stated that Pieter Ottegnio returned about noon with the Fat Captain and fourteen of the leading men of the Caepman tribe, for the purpose of making peace.

The hostages Schacher and Osaoa are allowed to join their friends.

All the Hottentots anxiously desire peace and protest that they would rather die than leave the fort without having made a friendly agreement.

It is arranged that the past shall be entirely forgotten.

In future offenders on each side are to be punished.

The Caepmans are to move to the east of the Salt and Liesbeek rivers, because the pasture on this side is too

small. If attacked by enemies, they can remove behind the Lion's Head, so as to be under our protection.

The Caepmans are to see that their cattle and sheep do not trespass upon the cultivated ground of the Company or of the free burghers.

The Caepmans agree to do their utmost to recover fugitive slaves, and for each slave brought back they are to receive as much copper and tobacco as for the purchase of an ox.

The Caepmans are not to prevent any other Hottentots from coming to the fort to trade.

The Caepmans agree to sell for copper and tobacco ten head of horned cattle and ten sheep for every large ship that arrives, five of each for every small ship, and two of each every Sunday for the garrison.

One of the Caepmans with the Interpreter Doman shall go on board every ship that arrives, and there shall be given to him two sacks of bread or rice, two or three pieces of pork, and a small keg of brandy.

Having agreed to the above terms, the hostages are released.

The Hottentots present to the Commander ten head of horned cattle and nine sheep.

Herry and his people also desire to make terms of peace, but this matter is postponed.

The Hottentot Namtesij or Claes, one of the murderers of the boy David five years ago, is seized and placed in custody with Herry and Jan Cou.

6 July 1658.

Arrangements for the marriage of Jan Sacharias, of Amsterdam, free burgher, and Maria, born at Bengal, lately a slave, but whose freedom has been purchased by her future husband.

8 July 1658.

It is stated that the yacht *Maria* has returned from

Saldanha Bay with over ten thousand pounds of seals flesh.

The yacht is to go to Batavia, and on the passage is to make a flying survey of the coast from the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Agulhas to Rio Dolce.

The prisoner and late interpreter Herry is brought before the Council.

The names are given of ten of Herry's people, viz.

Autshumao, called by us Herry, the author of all the mischief.

Khonamoa, Namtesij alias Claes.

Hemooa Khatimaa, Herry's principal servant.

(These two are, according to Herry's confession, the murderers of the boy David).

Khamij alias Jan Cou, sheepstealer,

Boubo, alias Sijmon, suspected of the aforesaid murder,

(These two are confined with Herry).

Arre, Beijmakoukoa Danhou, Humtha Saankhumma, Khaitana Makoukoa alias Claes Das, and Thoe Makakoa.

Herry asserts that the Caepmans are jealous of him because he has been permitted to go on board ships and get bread and other things. He states that on this account the Caepmans have attacked his people four several times, and the Gorachouquas have done so once. He requests that he may be allowed to live near the fort, and to act again as interpreter.

The interpreter Doman accuses Herry of having struck the first blow in the murder of the boy David five years ago. All the leading men of the Caepmans tribe and all the inhabitants of whom enquiry is made agree in the statement that he is the cause of all the mischief and misunderstandings.

It is resolved to send Herry together with Khamij alias Jan Cou and Boubo alias Sijmon to Robben Island. The two last named are promised that they will be

released as soon as the murderers of the boy are given up. Herry is to await instructions from the Supreme Authorities. If he wishes his wives and household to be with him he can have them. This resolution is to be made known to the Caepmans and all the other inhabitants.

It is resolved to retain for a time the twenty soldiers from the ship *Prins Willem*, as it is uncertain what plots these people may have made against us.

As soon as Herry is on Robben Island peace is to be offered to his people the Watermans.

Concerning the improvement of the pasturage on Robben Island.

Concerning an increase of pay to a seaman.

The free burgher Jan Sacharias receives a petty appointment.

Sunday, 14 July 1658.

The marriage is recorded of the free burgher Wouter Cornelis Mostert with Hester Weijers van Lier.

Sunday, 21 July 1658.

The marriage is recorded of the free burgher Jan Sacharias with Maria, of Bengal, formerly a slave.

26 July 1658.

It is stated that hitherto pigs have not thriven here.

Concerning the keeping of pigs.

The free burgher Wouter Cornelis Mostert takes over the mill on certain conditions.

As the mill will occupy only a portion of his time, the same burgher is permitted to make bricks and tiles. Bricks are to be sold to the Company at *f*5 the thousand, and to the burghers at *f*6.

5 August 1658.

A large boat is sold to the freemen who trade between

Saldanha Bay and Table Bay. It is stated that their old boat is too small for their work, and that these men are of great service, inasmuch as they supply salted seals' flesh for the use of the slaves at half a stiver the pound.

20 August 1658.

It is stated that the Company has now over two hundred and forty head of horned cattle.

Letters have been received from the Supreme Authorities ordering that every possible effort is to be made to promote the breeding of cattle, and that the burghers are not to purchase from the natives.

Each family of farmers is to be provided with from six to twelve head of breeding cows.

The Company has now over six hundred sheep.

The herds in the Company's service neglect their duty.

Each family of free farmers is to be provided with ewes up to fifty in number, with this condition, that each must have at least one Dutch ram.

The half bred sheep are found to increase more rapidly than those of pure Cape blood.

No Cape rams are to be kept, and Cape wethers are to be delivered to the Company at $f3$ each, which is the price charged to the burghers for the ewes.

The farmers have now good prospects, as they can make a profit by breeding cattle as well as from the culture of the ground and keeping poultry.

28 August 1658.

The slaves are running away.

There are now twenty-eight fugitives at large.

Concerning the loss and danger to be apprehended if this should continue.

It is resolved that the smith shall let all other work stand, and as quickly as possible make a sufficient number of chains.

All the Company's male slaves, except boys and infirm men, are to be placed in chains.

Any free burgher who desires it may also have his male slaves put in chains.

Every possible effort is to be made to recover the fugitives.

2 September 1658.

There are present at the fort Chaihantima, who appears on behalf of the chief of the Chainouquas, and several of the leading men of the Caepmans and the Gorachouquas. They earnestly request that Jan Cou and Sijmon, who are confined with Herry on Robben Island, may be set at liberty.

They state that it is impossible for the Caepmans to fulfil their agreement as to the delivery of cattle, but they promise to bring every now and then such a herd for sale that the number will far surpass that of the tax.

The Caepmans hardly dare to come here now, but if the before named persons are released they will be less afraid.

The interpreters Eva and Doman confirm these statements.

It is therefore resolved (as it is not certain that these men were the murderers of the boy, and Jan Cou has committed no other crime except a theft of thirteen sheep) to release Jan Cou, and see what effect this will have.

Greater suspicion rests upon Sijmon, but those about whom we are most certain are still at large.

Concerning Herry, all cry out that he should be killed. He remains under arrest, and will not be brought here again.

4 September 1658.

It is stated that during the whole time that the free men have been allowed to purchase ivory from the

natives upon condition of selling it to the Company at four times the price given by them, only three or four tusks have been brought in.

It is believed that the free men sell the ivory to people in the ships.

The purchase of ivory, rhinoceros horns, and ostrich feathers by the free men from the natives is prohibited, and a placat to that effect is published.

An increase of pay is given to a gardener on account of his knowledge of his work and his diligence.

6 September, 1658.

In conformity with the order of Mr Joan Cuneus, Ordinary Councillor of India, Commander of the last return fleet, and Commissioner here, the Sergeant Jan van Harwarden is promoted.

Rewards are offered for the apprehension of fugitive slaves.

18 September 1658.

Since the liberation of Khamij alias Jan Cou from Robben Island, the cattle trade has flourished greatly.

The Cochoquas daily solicit the liberation of the other who is called by them Boubo and by us Sijmon, who, they say, is related to their people.

They promise to bring cattle and to trade with us more than before.

It is of little use now to try to discover the murderers of the boy. Whenever this subject is spoken of it creates suspicion among the Hottentots that we are harbouring designs against some of their chief men. If they had greater confidence in us, it would be more profitable for the Company.

Sijmon is now sick, and if he should die, these people might think we had caused his death.

For all these reasons it is resolved to liberate him, and the sooner he is restored to his people the better.

But concerning Herry, no one of all the people of this country pleads for him, excepting only his niece the interpreter Eva, who lives in the Commander's house, and who defends her uncle even as Esther did Mordecai. We tell her that he does not wish to come here, but is disposed to pass his life where he is, because all his countrymen hate him and wish to kill him, wherefore out of compassion we protect him and provide him with food and lodging.

30 September 1658.

Concerning the keeping of pigs.

2 October 1658.

It is stated that the forests are being destroyed by the careless manner in which timber is cut down and allowed to rot.

There are two free men to whom tracts of forest land have been assigned expressly that they may provide beams, planks, and other timber required. These men are keeping several Dutch servants employed as carpenters, waggonmakers, and sawyers, besides their slaves.

All persons except these are therefore prohibited from cutting any kind of timber in the forests. Those who require timber of any description must purchase it from one of the two free men who are privileged to cut it.

Concerning the cutting of firewood.

14 October 1658.

The lease of the Company's milch cows is to be sold to the highest bidder among such persons as are keeping pigs.

21 October 1658.

Jurien Janssen, one of the freemen trading to Saldanha Bay, has just arrived overland from that place with three seamen of the ship *West Friesland*. This ship put into Saldanha Bay on the 14th instant with her crew in a deplorable condition from scurvy. The free-

men there gave all the assistance that they could. It is resolved to send a boat load of vegetables, eggs, &c, at once for her relief.

24 October 1658.

Notwithstanding the orders of the Supreme Authorities that the freemen shall not purchase cattle from the Hottentots, some of them, and notably Jan Reyniers, persist in doing so.

The Commander and Council, with the concurrence of the burgher councillors, therefore resolve to warn all persons again for the third time against the purchase directly or indirectly, of any animal, dead or living, from the Hottentots.

The penalties of disobedience of this order are fixed at 25 reas of eight for the first offence, 50 for the second, and for the third to be prosecuted by the fiscal for persistent opposition to the laws.

Concerning the evils of free intercourse between the burghers and the Hottentots.

The burghers are prohibited from allowing Hottentots to enter their houses.

30 October 1658.

The interpreter Eva, who returned last evening, informs us that the Cochoquas are disposed to trade with us in a friendly manner, and request assistance against the Caepmans and Gorachouquas. These inform them that we desire to take their cattle from them, and to seize and detain their principal chief.

The interpreter Doman tells us just the contrary, and strongly desires assistance for the Caepmans and Gorachouquas.

It is necessary for us to open a market where we can obtain more cattle than are to be had from the Caepmans.

It is therefore resolved by advice of Eva, to send a mission to Oedásoa, the chief of the Cochoquas, who is at present residing in this neighbourhood.

Jan van Harwarden, Eva, and fifteen well armed soldiers are to compose the party. They are to take a handsome present. They are to state that we are desirous of entering into friendship and alliance with him. They are to endeavour to bring Oedasoa to the fort, that the Commander may treat him well and discuss matters with him.

31 October 1658.

Present Commander Jan van Riebeeck, Assistant Roelof de Man, and Ensign Jan van Harwarden. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

Jan van Harwarden has returned this evening, and reports that Oedasoa, one of the two chiefs of the Cochoquas, (or true and most powerful Saldanhars), is well disposed towards us, and has thrown open to us the trade with his people. He cannot come closer to us on account of the want of pasturage and water. He is now about nine hours journey distant to the north-east. with innumerable cattle. His wife is full sister of Eva.

It is resolved to get ready a large quantity of copper, beads, tobacco, &c, and to send the Ensign back with a party of soldiers to trade for cattle. He is to take another present for Oedasoa.

8 November 1658.

It is stated that Jan van Harwarden obtained in barter twenty-five head of horned cattle and over two hundred sheep.

Oedasoa's people are now well supplied with beads, and Ngonnamoa's people desire thin brass wire. None of them seem desirous to part with horned cattle, but prefer to barter away sheep. On account of their large

herds they never remain half a month in one place, but remove as soon as the pasturage is eaten off. Thus when one wants to find them they are like birds in the air, and advantage must be taken of their presence now to get as many cattle as possible.

It is therefore resolved to send a party to the great captain Ngonnamoia with sufficient wire to purchase a thousand sheep, besides beads and flat copper sufficient to purchase eighty or a hundred cows. After trading with Ngonnamoia, if there yet remains any merchandize the party is to move on to the Chainouquas who are according to report about ten or twelve hours journey from this place.

Concerning various tribes of Hottentots and their places of residence and wanderings.

13 November 1658.

Concerning the debts of two free burghers, who secreted themselves on board a ship and left this country.

22 November 1658.

Concerning the crew of a ship.

30 November 1658.

120 sheep died on Robben Island last winter.

There are now 474 there.

It is resolved to put up a shed for their protection in rainy weather.

It is resolved to build a large cattle kraal at the Company's corn magazine, in which neighbourhood cattle are to be depastured.

Concerning the erection of some stalls and corn loft close to the fort.

3 December 1658.

Concerning the appointment of a petty officer.

13 December 1658.

Agreement with the free Saldanha traders concerning the collection of salt.

1 February 1659.

Through the interpretation of Eva and others we have from time to time learnt that the highest king or supreme lord of these Hottentots is the Chobonas or Choboquas, rich in gold, pearls, &c. Next are the Namanas or Namaquas, who live in stone houses and are to be reached in from 20 to 30 days. They are clothed in white dressed skins, while those hereabouts wear rough undressed skins. According to what Eva says, they have churches in which they worship God as the Dutch do. Their labour is performed by black slaves, they themselves being whitish, with long hair. They trade in slaves, and have ivory and cattle in abundance. They are mostly desirous of obtaining red copper, brass wire, red beads, &c.

Seven stout burghers offer to go on a journey to these people, viz, Christian Jansen, Jochum Elbertsen, Hans Jacob Liskey, Pieter Jansen, Gysbert Arentsen, Dirk Renskes, and Jan Francken. The offer is accepted.

They are to be provided with the necessary provisions and two of the best pack oxen.

They are promised a suitable reward for any discoveries they may make.

7 February 1659.

To encourage the free farmers, only two thirds of the price of their corn is to be placed against their debts to the Company, and for the other third goods or ready money will be given to them.

The lands of the free burghers having been marked out by the surveyor, a fine of six reals of eight will be inflicted for each landmark removed.

12 February 1659.

Concerning the despatch of a small vessel to look for the wrecked crew of the *Vergulde Draak*.

1 March 1659.

It is believed that some of the return ships have passed by to St Helena.

It is resolved to send a galiot now hourly expected here to St Helena for the rice and clothing intended for this place.

The death of Jan van Harwarden on the 18th of February is recorded.

Pieter Cruythoff and Elias Giers are promoted to be corporals.

Pieter Everaerts is promoted to be a sergeant.

17 April 1659.

Captain Thomas Morgan of the English ship *Dolphin*, who has already received an anchor, rope, sails, &c., asks for assistance in men to enable him to continue his voyage. His crew has been reduced by death from 50 to 29 souls, and of these but few are in good health.

It is resolved to offer him fourteen Portuguese now here in the ship *Naerden*. The offer is accepted with thanks.

23 April 1659.

The free Saldanha traders have bought up nearly all the pigs which were given out to freemen to breed from on half shares, and have taken them to Dassen Island where they thrive much better than here.

They have sold some to vessels calling there, and have promised to sell not only pigs but sheep to the English vessel now here, if she will call at the island on her way home.

This will prevent the increase of the pigs, which is much to be desired.

It is therefore resolved to place one or two faithful soldiers on Dassen Island, and also a slave to assist in looking after the pigs.

More wells are to be dug on the island, as there is not water sufficient for the pigs.

Concerning provisions for the *Naerden*.

1 May 1659.

Present Commander Jan van Riebeeck and Assistant Roelof de Man. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

The free burghers have nominated the following four persons, viz, Jan Reyniers, Jacob Rosendaal, Wouter Mostert, and Jan Rietvelt, from whom two are to be selected as burgher councillors, and are to have seats in the Council when cases affecting their fellow burghers are tried.

It is resolved, in order to have a person of experience in the Council, that only one of the old burgher councillors shall retire.

Steven Jansen, who has now served for two years, is to retire, and Hendrik Boom is to retain office.

Of the four nominees Jan Reyniers is selected.

To preserve order and peace and to prevent hostilities from the Hottentots, it was ordered more than two years ago that all the free farmers and burghers should be well provided with firearms.

To preserve good order among themselves, it is now resolved to form them into a company of militia, under the necessary officers (the same as the Company's garrison here) viz, one Sergeant, two Corporals, and one Drummer.

The Sergeant and the Corporals are to be selected yearly by the Commander and Council from a double list of names to be submitted by the Council of Militia.

The Council of Militia is to consist of the two Burgher Councillors, the Sergeant, and one Corporal.

The Militia are to obey the orders of their officers.

Stephen Jansen is appointed for the first year Sergeant and Commander of the Militia.

Herman Remanjenne and Wouter Mostert are appointed Corporals.

The militia are to be subject to the same regulations as are in force at Batavia, as far as they can be applied here.

Christian Jansen, free burgher, is taken into the Company's service again at his own request, under condition that if his wife comes out he is to be released and placed in freedom once more.

Concerning Pieter Cruythoff.

17 May 1659.

Present Commander Jan van Riebeeck, the Junior Merchant Roelof de Man, and the two burgher councillors Hendrik Boom and Jan Reyniers. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary.

The free burgher Pieter Kley, who in December last wounded Dirk Vreem, another free burgher, with a knife so that he died on the eighth day, is not to be found.

It is supposed that he secreted himself on board the English ship *Barbadoes Merchant* which sailed for London in January.

The burgher councillors sit in this meeting as members of the Court of Justice when matters concerning the freemen are tried (leden van de Justitie over der vryelⁿ saecken).

It is resolved that any property remaining to Kley after his debts are paid shall be confiscated to the Company.

The effects of Kley and Vreem are to be sold by public auction.

Inventory of these effects, and accounts of debit and credit.

19 May 1658.

Present Commander Van Riebeek, the Junior Merchant Roelof de Man, the Sergeant of the garrison, and the two burgher councillors. Abraham Gabbema is Secretary and a vote is given to him on this occasion, as the Council is so small and the subject is of importance.

A long address of Commander Van Riebeek concerning the condition of affairs : —

Concerning the robberies and other misdeeds of the Caepmans, under the direction of the interpreter Doman. This man went to Batavia with Mr Van Goens and returned with Mr Cuneus. He has become exceedingly insolent, and is a much greater pest to us than ever Herry was. He has learnt to use a gun, which, God be thanked, is yet kept out of his hands, but he has taught the others that in rainy weather it is very difficult to shoot.

We are warned that the Caepmans intend during the dark rainy weather to drive off the cattle of the Company and the free burghers. They think that we cannot shoot them, and that they, being furnished with assagais and bows and arrows, will be able to fight the Netherlanders. The interpreter Eva states the same, and warns us to provide against the danger.

The Commander inquired yesterday of the Hottentots who live about the fort (and who, while pretending that they have nothing to do with the others, are really spies) what was the cause of this conduct of the Caepmans, and if some of them were not disposed with two or three of our people to go to the Caepmans and endeavour to settle in friendship any differences that exist. The

Hottentots declined to go. Eva afterwards told us plainly that Gogosoa, the Caepmans Captain, was endeavouring in vain to keep his people quiet. He had asked them where they would take refuge if the Saldanhars came down upon them in great numbers. The people, acting under Doman's instigation, cast these words to the winds. They are not disposed to let us remain in peace, while they cannot leave unmolested even their neighbours and their own countrymen. Eva expressed also an opinion that if we sent to them in a friendly way they would think they were now masters, and Doman would confirm them in this idea.

The Commander wishes it to be considered whether there are not now sufficient good reasons for attacking the Caepmans (as the free burghers have already desired), and to do them as much injury as we can. Our Superiors in their letter of the 2nd September 1658 thought at that time that sufficient cause had not been given.

According to our humble judgment there is now ample reason, and we think such a course would be righteous also before God and such as we could be responsible for.

It should also be considered whether this would lead to the true end, namely not booty in cattle nor for the purpose of revenge, which belongs to God alone, but to enable us to live afterwards in peace with the nations of this country. It is important that the Company's designs of discovery by means of expeditions to be sent far into the interior, and of intercourse with the people, should not be hindered, and that the people should not be brought into terror of us by the hostilities against the Caepmans.

No one should imagine (as the free burghers do in their petition) that the disposition of these people will be improved by hostilities, but they will be more and more exasperated and embittered against us, and will endeavour in revenge to do us all the injury they can devise.

With regard to the free colonists, there are greater difficulties in this matter than they can well imagine. Their houses, storehouses, and ripe corn may be set on fire, and other damage be done. They know as well as we do that the Caepmans have already threatened to do this, and Doman has said that he has seen the same thing done by the Bantammers at Batavia. That cunning knave will encourage them thereto, and being the most knowing will teach them everything.

The Commander has warned the free men that the Company having once put them upon their legs will be indisposed to do so a second time, much less to make good any losses which they may sustain in war, and that each one must bear his own burden. The free farmers assembled on the Company's cornland in the presence of the Commander, the Junior Merchant Roelof de Man, and the two burgher councillors, asserted their willingness to take all the dangers and risks upon themselves rather than remain longer in a state of insecurity and be robbed by those with whom their only desire has been to live in friendship and love. They persisted in their request, as matters were growing worse from day to day, and asked only that the Commander and Council would be pleased to help them with the Company's forces that they might act not on the defensive merely but also on the offensive. Or that they might be permitted to avenge themselves, for which purpose they knew that they were strong enough and sufficient in number, and better able to act on the offensive than to defend themselves against false friends.

All these matters being carefully considered, it is resolved that as there appear to be no other means of attaining quietness and peace with these Cape people, advantage shall be taken of the first opportunity to fall upon them suddenly with a strong force and to seize as many cattle and men as possible, avoiding as much as

can be all unnecessary bloodshed, but keeping the prisoners as hostages, so as to hold in check those who may escape, in hopes by these means to arrive at quietness. The true Saldanhars being their enemies, we take it for certain that they will not concern themselves about these people more than they did about Herry, but will come and trade with us more freely than before, as these Caepmans have always been found to be the principal obstacles to their coming.

For the carrying out of which matter aforesaid, orders are given to get everything ready, and the Council prays that God the Lord will be pleased to be with us with His blessing and help. Amen.

21 May 1659.

It is resolved to release the slaves from their chains and to employ them against the Hottentots.

27 May 1659.

As the Council consists at present only of the Commander, the Junior Merchant Roelof de Man, and the Sergeant of the garrison, who is in such ill health that he cannot often attend, and as on account of the Hottentot war which has so suddenly come upon us, there is more business than usual to dispose of, it is resolved to give to Abraham Gabbema a seat pending the approval of the Governor General and Council of India.

The Assistant Gysbert van Campen is appointed Secretary of the Council.

29 May 1659.

It is resolved to employ all the free men who cannot cultivate the ground, at ten stivers a day, for such time as the service of the Company requires it, in order the better to be able to put down the depredations of the Hottentots.

It is resolved to mount two five-pounders at the Company's magazine, another two-pounder on the redoubt Corenhoop, and a four-pounder on the Boschheuvel, to protect the free farmers and sawyers.

It is resolved to send out twenty head of cattle as if to pasture, so as to decoy the Hottentots into an ambuscade where our men will be lying in wait for them.

As none of the runaways by the last return fleet have come back in the galiot *Zuilen* from St Helena, it is resolved to confiscate whatever is due to them. There were two free burghers, eight Dutch servants, six servants of the Company, and three convicts.

2 June 1659.

The Sergeant reports that yesterday morning fifty or sixty Hottentots approached, under direction of Doman and others who are known. His plans for drawing them into an ambuscade were frustrated by the imprudence of the burgher Herman Remanjenne.

Concerning plans to get the Hottentots into ambuscades.

7 June 1659.

God the Lord has been pleased on account of our sins to visit us with disease among the Company's cattle and robbery of the cattle of the free burghers, through the war and murderous conduct of this country's savage people (who suddenly and unexpectedly fell upon us), to our great loss and the total ruin of some of the farmers. We were always disposed, and are so still, to live in peace and friendship with the aforesaid people. It is therefore thought good henceforth every Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock to hold a prayer meeting, to pray that God will remove His wrath from us, will bless us, and help us against our enemies, to the end that we,

having obtained victory over them, may again live in quietness and peace with them.

20 June 1659.

It is hoped that a party of thirty or forty men can be got together to look for the Caepmans. To this day we do not know where they are encamped, as we have not been able to make prisoner of any one whom we could compel by force or otherwise to show us. It is therefore resolved to have Herry brought from the Island and to use him (well guarded) for that purpose, under promise of mountains of gold without any intention of fulfilment.

21 June 1659.

From the communications of Oedasoa's messengers, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that this chief of the Cochoquas (being the true Saldanhars) has upright intentions towards the Company. He is now encamped just across the bay with many thousand men.

His offer of a close and fast alliance is accepted.

It is resolved to send Eva and thirteen of our men back with his messengers to discuss with him concerning the ruin of the Gorachouquas and Goringhaiquas, who are our enemies and his.

A friendly message is to be sent to Oedasoa, and a present is to be taken in the waggon.

Directions are given to the party to endeavour to induce the people they are visiting to bring cattle to the fort for sale.

24 June 1659.

Two men are fined for climbing over the wall of the Company's cattle kraal and taking away the gun of the sentry.

28 June 1659.

It is resolved to send a party of seven men to Oedasoa with a present of copper and tobacco, to take a message stating that a ship has arrived, and an invitation to him to pay a visit to the Commander.

Concerning the sale and price of brandy.

29 June 1659.

To enable us to do something against our enemies while this ship is lying here, it is resolved to send to Oedasoa again tomorrow. To show him greater respect the fiscal will go with a waggon and take some tobacco, beads, copper, and copper buttons, as a present. He will invite Oedasoa with all possible friendship to accompany him here ; but if he still defers his visit, the fiscal will ask for a few of his people as guides, as we have soldiers sufficient to conquer the enemy, but do not know where they are, nor have our spies been able to this moment to find them.

1 July 1659.

Abraham Gabbema has returned without Oedasoa, who is unwell and whose child also is sick.

It is believed that Eva advised that the waggon should be taken on her own account.

Oedasoa sends word that as soon as he and his child are better, he will certainly pay the Commander a visit, or otherwise he will send Ngonnomoa (who appears to be his second in command) with Eva.

Oedasoa has not sent the guides so pressinglly asked for.

On leaving his kraal our people observed three Hottentots with an ox which had a rope on its horns like one of the Company's draught oxen.

These circumstances cause us to be suspicious.

It is resolved to send out ten of our own men as spies, to search the country around for the enemy.

We must remain on the watch against Oedasoa as well as against our declared enemy, who last night again made an attack upon the Boschheuvel.

3 July 1659.

As it will be two or three days before our spies can return, and as the ship *Orangie* cannot be detained long enough to give us the assistance of a strong force, while at the same time we are too weak in men to carry on the war, it is resolved to exchange some persons here who are better sailors than militiamen for an equal number of soldiers, and to strengthen ourselves with twenty-five or twenty-six additional hands.

5 July 1659.

The spies have returned without finding the enemy.

The departure of the *Orangie* is fixed for the day after tomorrow.

10 July 1659.

We have not succeeded in obtaining from Oedasoa any guides to show us where our enemies the Caepmans and Gorachouquas are, and have not been able to capture any of the rogues and employ them for that purpose.

The crew of the ship *Slot van Honighen* now here could give us great assistance in attacking them.

It is therefore resolved to send a boat immediately for Herry, and ascertain if anything can be learned from him, as he knows the paths and hiding places hereabouts much better than we do. We will also try and ascertain from him something about Oedasoa, and the likelihood as to whether he will assist us or the Caepmans.

12 July 1659.

Present Commander Jan van Riebeeck, the Junior Merchant Roelof de Man, the Fiscal Abraham Gabbema, two ship's officers, and two corporals. Gijsbert van Campen is Secretary.

The capture is recorded of one of the Gorachouquas or tobacco thieves at the fishermen's house.

Herry has acted as interpreter, and by means of threats the prisoner has been brought to point out where the Gorachouquas and Caepmans with Ankaisoa are. He has also promised to guide our forces to the place.

It is resolved to set out tomorrow night in the name of the Lord with fully eighty men belonging to the ship and about seventy of the Company's servants and volunteer freemen of this place. This force will march at night, so as not to be discovered, and will, if possible, fall suddenly upon the enemy at break of day. With God's help they will strike such a blow that the enemy may be so terrified as in future to allow our people who are living here exposed and scattered about to remain in greater quietness and peace.

The fiscal Abraham Gabbema is appointed to command the expedition, which will be in three divisions.

Pieter Everard, Sergeant of the Fort, will lead one division.

The Sergeant of the ship will lead another, and Corporal Pieter Cruythof will lead the third.

A reward of *f* 100 is offered for the capture of the interpreter Doman, *f* 40 for a common Hottentot, and half as much for each dead body.

The party will also share in any cattle taken.

Six or eight slaves armed with assagais are to be sent, to carry burdens and drive cattle.

13 July 1659.

Besides the ordinary members of the Council there are

present seven ship's officers and petty officers of the garrison.

Over 80 soldiers of the ship *Honighen* and about seventy stout men of the fort and free burghers are now ready to march against our savage enemies.

The Commander submits the question whether he should not himself accompany the expedition.

The Council decides that the Commander ought not to go so far from the fort, and that the fiscal is quite competent for the duty.

It is resolved that as the Hottentot prisoner understands but little of our language, Herry shall be well secured and taken as an interpreter, that the other may understand our desires and be made to point out the camp of our enemies.

21 July 1659.

Arrangements for the calling of the banns of two persons on board ships lying in the bay, and for their marriage on Wednesday next after the prayer meeting by the clergyman Cornelius Jansonius.

22 July 1659.

Concerning a crime committed on board a ship.

Fifteen to twenty volunteers offer to proceed to Saldanha Bay in boats and to fall upon our enemies in their rear.

It is resolved not to send them, as we can hardly do more than hold our own here. They might also unwittingly fall upon a wrong camp of the Saldanhars and thus make too many enemies, while it is evident that those we already have are giving quite sufficient trouble.

9 August 1659.

The savage tribes do not appear disposed to let us be at peace.

They have sustained two somewhat severe defeats and losses in their persons, weapons, and habitations.

They still endeavour to capture the cattle of the Company and the free farmers.

Concerning the cleaning out and deepening of the Liesbeek River and the making of some fences so as to form a barrier through which the cattle can not be driven.

Three small watch houses are to be built along the line of the Liesbeek.

Concerning an increase of pay to two servants of the Company.

13 August 1659.

Concerning the fences to be made along the Liesbeek.

Concerning the protection of the cattle when grazing beyond the fences.

The free woodcutter Leendert Cornelissen declines to make the fence at the price offered. Four of his best workmen are engaged by the Company to do the work at ten stivers a day and their food.

16 August 1659.

As the earthen walls of the fort, on account of their slope, can easily be passed over, and as many of the palisades are rotten, it is resolved to strengthen the fort with a palisade of stakes eight feet long, four inches broad, and two inches thick.

The free sawyer Leendert Cornelissen is to cut the palisades at three stivers each. They are to be brought from the forest on the freemen's waggons at the Company's expense.

Arrangements for the marriage of Tielman Hendriks and the widow of Jacob Theunissen.

19 August 1659.

On account of the unwillingness of some persons to

perform the necessary work to strengthen the fort, the 108th Article of the General Orders is promulgated.

27 August 1659.

The free miller Wouter Cornelis Mostert has undertaken to build a water mill.

The horse mill which was brought from the Fatherland, and long ago put up with its belongings in a proper house, cannot be used on account of the oxen of the Company and of the free burghers having been stolen.

Concerning provisions, and ration money allowed to certain persons instead of articles of food.

All the town burghers excepting the hotel and canteen keepers are privileged to sell any provisions that are in the Company's magazine, provided they pay for such provisions in ready cash.

The prices are fixed for the retail of meat, fish, butter, milk, eggs, oil, vinegar, salt, vegetables, poultry, &c.

In order to encourage the breeding of pigs, every burgher living about the fort must keep at least six sows and one boar, but he can have in possession as much ground as he chooses to plant with vegetables for their use.

The town burghers may keep Dutch sheep under certain conditions.

As regards Cape butter, milk, eggs, poultry, all birds, fish, fruit, and anything else to be grown and bred, on land, in the water, or in the air, every person is to be free to sell at the prices fixed. Only the exclusive traffic in corn and cattle is reserved for the Company. This regulation is subject to the approval of our Superiors the High Authorities of India.

Sunday, 31 August 1659.

The marriage is recorded of Tielman Hendriks and the widow of Jacob Theunissen.

27 September 1659.

Besides the ordinary members there are six ships' officers present.

Concerning the yacht *Erasmus*, which has just arrived after a very long passage from Batavia.

She is to remain here until the beginning of March, because she cannot make the passage round the British Islands in the winter.

Ten to fifteen of her crew are to be landed to assist on shore.

The Portuguese who are on board are not to be permitted to land, that they may not observe the condition of our affairs.

7 October 1659.

Concerning a ship.

9 October 1659.

Concerning a ship.

Concerning the engagements of two men.

15 October 1659.

Present the Commander Jan van Riebeeck, the Junior Merchant Roelof de Man, the Fiscal Abraham Gabbema, and the Sergeant Pieter Everard. Gijsbert van Campen is Secretary.

On account of the strong south-east wind there is no communication with the ships in the bay, and therefore the officers cannot be invited to assist in the Council.

Some of the Watermans have come to solicit peace.

Reasons are given why they should be permitted to come and live here as before.

They are admitted to grace.

21 October 1659.

A case of homicide is referred to the Authorities at Batavia.

27 October 1659.

Concerning the cost of the new water mill, and the erection of a stone building in connection with it.

One sixteenth of the corn brought to the mill is to be charged for grinding.

An agreement is made with Wouter Cornelis Mostert to act as miller. As payment he is to receive half of the quantity of corn charged for grinding.

The price of bread is fixed.

The fiscal and the two burgher councillors are to go round at least once a month and see that everything is sold according to the prices fixed.

7 November 1659.

The freemen who were robbed by the Hottentots were yesterday again provided by the Company with oxen and cows.

Placaat concerning the fences to be made and hedges to be planted by the free men for the protection of the cattle.

Placaat against fighting with knives.

3 December 1659.

The cultivation of corn is now so far advanced that each soldier and workman can be provided with ten pounds of fresh bread monthly.

Concerning two bakers.

The punishment of three convicts is mitigated on account of their conduct during the Hottentot war.

18 December 1659.

During the last three days an investigation has been held concerning a conspiracy on the part of some men here to seize the yacht *Erasmus* and run away with her, to murder farmers, burn dwellings, &c.

Some of the conspirators freely confess that they had

determined to carry out their project on Sunday last, it they could have got all their party together then.

Some of them being still at large, a reward of 25 reals of eight is offered for the apprehension of each of the fugitives alive and half as much for their dead bodies.

23 December 1659.

The following persons are accused of conspiring to seize the fortress, to burn all the houses, to murder the people, and to run away with the richly laden yacht *Erasmus* :—

Jacob Born, of Glasgow, Peter Barber, of Hampstead, Jacob Dirksz, of Antwerp, Patrick Jock, of Glasgow, Pasqual Rodrigo, of Teneriffe, ———, of Limerick, Hendrik Hendriks, and Marcus Tommelson.

The surgeon, Mr William Robertson, of Dundee, discovered the conspiracy.

The trial of the case is postponed until the arrival of the return fleet.

All the English and Scotch now here are to be sent to Batavia in the *Gekroonde Leeuw*, so as to rid this place of rubbish.

A reward of fifty reals of eight is to be paid to Mr William Robertson for the discovery of the conspiracy.

24 December 1659.

Colin Lawson, John Brown, John Beck, and Alexander Craffort (probably Crawford), of Dundee, are to be punished by fine and beating with a musket, for their share in the conspiracy.

The first plan of the conspirators was to desert and go overland to Angola, and there join our enemies.

William Morris, Henry Wright, and Stephen Noble are released from prison, as there is no proof against them, but being English they are to be sent to Batavia.

Arrangements are made for the marriage by the

Secretary of the Council of the free mason Gijsbert van Bommel and Anna Rudolphus, a young woman now here in the ship *Gekroonde Leeuw*. (The bride died before the marriage could be solemnized).

7 January 1660.

On account of the danger from fire, the thatched roofs of the Company's buildings are to be replaced with tiles.

Wouter Cornelis Mostert, brick and tile maker, (who is also the miller) agrees to make the tiles twelve inches by six inches at *f*10 the thousand.

The free sawyer Leendert Cornelissen is to cut the laths.

12 January 1660.

The officers of the ships at anchor report that for the last two nights fires have been seen across the bay.

They are believed to indicate the presence there of our enemies the Caepmans.

Spies are to be sent tonight to see and report.

16 February 1660.

There arrived last night, God be praised, a ship with rice and other necessities for this place. She brings despatches, dated the 27th December 1659 in the Strait of Sunda, from His Honour Pieter Sterthemius, Councilor of India and Admiral of the Return Fleet.

The ship is to be discharged with all possible speed and is then to be sent on a cruise to meet the fleet and report that the English are in possession of St Helena, &c.

17 February 1660.

One of the freemen's boats is to be sent to the southernmost point to cruise about and watch for the return fleet.

The other boat of the freemen is to be sent to Dassen Island for the same purpose.

The Company's boat is to cruise off the mouth of Table Bay, as it sometimes happens that vessels after approaching so closely are driven away again by the south-east wind.

12 March 1660.

Present His Honour Pieter Sterthemius, Councillor of India, Admiral of the Return Fleet, and Commissioner of the Cape of Good Hope, Commander Jan van Riebeeck, three ships' officers, and Messrs Roelof de Man and Abraham Gabbema.

The persons now in prison here charged with the crime of conspiracy are to be sent to Batavia for trial.

22 March 1660.

Concerning rations.

Concerning some persons who have attempted to run away.

Jan Reyniers, having been ruined by the Hottentot war, returns into the Company's service under a five years' engagement.

Promotion of some servants of the Company.

7 April 1660

An offender is sent to Batavia for trial.

8 April 1660.

Another offender is to be sent to Batavia for trial.

14 April 1660.

Concerning another offender.

20 April 1660.

Concerning the keeping of pigs.

Hendrik Lacus is appointed Secretary of the Council in place of Gijsbert van Campen who is leaving this place.

30 April 1660.

Twenty servants of the Company, eighteen free burghers, and three convicts have managed to run away with the last return fleet. It is resolved that whatever they have left behind shall be confiscated.

1 May 1660.

A letter has been received from the Chamber XVII, directing that as the English have possession of St Helena the Company's ships are not to call there this year.

Concerning ships.

Concerning the cessation of the cattle trade.

A galiot has been built for the use of this place, but she has not yet arrived.

She is to search for the island St Helena Nova.

The yacht *Loenen*, now here, is to be sent to look for this island, which is to be taken from the Portuguese and fortified, so as to serve as a place of call for the ships that pass the Cape.

Concerning provisions for a ship and the bad conduct of two seamen.

The free men have nominated Jacob Cloeten, Leendert Cornelissen, Wouter Cornelis Mostert, and Joris Janesen, of whom Wouter Cornelis Mostert and Leendert Cornelissen are chosen to be burgher councillors.

The Council of Militia (which is composed of the two burgher councillors, the sergeant, and one of the corporals) have nominated Herman Remanjenne, Hendrik Hendriks van Zurwerden, Elbert Dirksen, Marten Jacobs, Hendrik Elberts, and Pieter Cornelissen, of whom Hendrik van Zurwerden is chosen to be Sergeant, and Herman Remanjenne and Elbert Dirksen are chosen to be Corporals for the ensuing year.

The burgher councillor Leendert Cornelissen is to have command of his servants and the free woodcutters.

Promotion of some servants of the Company.

Rewards to the free Saldanha traders for their services in watching for the fleet.

24 May 1660.

Concerning the wreck of the French ship *Le Marichal* with 145 or 146 persons on board, and the measures adopted to prevent the shipwrecked people from causing any annoyance.

5 June 1660.

Concerning the shipwrecked Frenchmen.

Thirty-five of the French soldiers are taken into the Company's service.

19 June 1660.

Concerning some shipspeople.

10 July 1660.

Concerning three anchors of *Le Marichal* lying in the bay.

Concerning an increase of wages to two servants of the Company.

12 August 1660.

The captain and mates of the galiot *Perkijt* claim the premium for a fast passage from the Fatherland.

The premium given for a passage from the Netherlands to Batavia within six months is *f*600. The Cape is reckoned as two-thirds of the passage, and therefore *f*400 are given to them.

Concerning some alterations to the galiot.

26 August 1660.

Concerning the damage caused to the fort by the very heavy rains of this season.

The damage is to be repaired. To encourage the workmen, extra food is to be supplied, also a cask of the best beer, and rewards in money are to be given.

10 November 1660.

At present, God be praised, we are not only at peace with the Caepmans or Goringhaiquas and the Gorachouquas, but are also in friendship with almost all the Hottentot race, viz.,

The Cochoquas or true Saldanhars.

The Chainouquas, a much greater people, and subject to the Hamcumquas, whose chief is the head of all the Hottentot race. The next people are the Chobonas (whom we believe to be the Monomotapaars) living in a north-easterly direction.

Jan Danckert offers to go in search of Monomotapa, with a party of twelve volunteer soldiers.

Concerning this journey.

A free burgher is taken into the Company's service.

Promotion of a soldier.

20 November 1660.

Concerning some provisions for a ship.

13 December 1660.

Concerning the Commander's visit to Saldanha Bay in the *Perkijt*.

The galiot is to examine the roadsteads off Robben and Dassen Islands to try and discover a place where ships that are blown past Table Bay can come to anchor in safety.

Promotion of some seamen.

24 January 1661.

Concerning the want of zeal displayed by the members of the late exploring party, with the exception of the

leader Jan Danckert, the under surgeon Pieter van Meerhof, and two or three others.

The journey has been unsuccessful, although the party went so far that they saw the fires of the Namaquas.

Another party of thirteen men is to be sent out under command of Corporal Pieter Cruythof.

Pieter van Meerhof, who came here in 1659 as a soldier, and who has since been employed as an under surgeon, is confirmed in that capacity, with a monthly salary of *f*20.

21 February 1661.

Concerning the breeding, keeping, and killing of sheep and horned cattle by the Company and by the free farmers.

The price of sheep and oxen purchased from the freemen is raised.

Regulations concerning the sale of meat.

Promotion of two servants of the Company.

2 March 1661.

Broad Council presided over by the Commissioner Andries Frisius. Thirteen members are present.

Concerning the removal of the French ecclesiastics and some of the officers of the wrecked ship *Marichal* to Europe.

Some stowaways from Batavia are to be landed here and sent back by the first opportunity, as an example.

Concerning some shipspeople.

Concerning some charts made by order of Commander Van Riebeeck.

Concerning a quarrel between two officers of a ship.

7 March 1661.

The fleet is to sail for the Fatherland on the 12th.

Concerning some shipspeople.

12 March 1661.

Concerning some offences committed by shipspeople.

Pieter van der Stael, lay preacher (sieckentrooster) is re-engaged. He has been trying to teach some Hottentots and also some slaves to read our Netherland language. He has been here since March 1656. He is now re-engaged for three years at *f*45 monthly. In addition to his duties at the hospital he is to teach the Hottentots and the Company's slaves the Dutch language and the Christian religion. This is with the approval of our Superiors in the Fatherland.

The provost is re-engaged.

17 March 1661.

With the last journey the long sought for people of the north called Namaquas have been found.

Each of the thirteen explorers is rewarded with six reals of eight. They are to be paid *f*3 for the goat which they brought with them, and *f*12 for the young ox. The Corporal Pieter Cruythof is to be paid double wages for the time he was in command of the exploring party.

Oedasoa, king of the Saldanhars, does not seem disposed to send messengers to make peace with the Namaquas (his enemies), though they promised our people to make peace if he would send two or three men for that purpose.

It is resolved, whether Oedasoa opposes it or not, to send again before the rainy season another party to the Namaquas, with presents for the king and his three sons and also for some of the leading men, that they may be favourably disposed towards us.

Red nightcaps are in demand among the Namaquas.

They are found to trade with others further inland, and perhaps they have more among them than we have yet discovered.

The next party is to consist of eight volunteers, under

command of Pieter van Meerhof, who was the second in command and the journalist of the last party.

23 March 1661.

In letters from the Chamber of Amsterdam, dated 11th November 1660, we are instructed to hold ourselves in a position of defence against eight French ships then reported to be about to sail from France to India.

Concerning measures of defence.

Promotion of Jacob van Rosendaal to be master gardener at *f*25 a month.

5 April 1661.

Concerning the advices about the French fleet.

Forty or fifty hands are to be landed to strengthen the garrison.

Two small vessels are to be sent to cruise about and warn the Company's ships.

Concerning other measures of safety to be adopted.

12 April 1661.

The property left behind by some runaways is to be confiscated.

23 April 1661.

Present Commander Van Riebeeck, the Junior Merchant Roelof de Man, the Fiscal Abraham Gabbema, and the Sergeant Pieter Everard. Hendrik Lacus is Secretary.

Concerning the recent journey of the party under Pieter van Meerhof, in which peace was made between the Saldanhars and the Namaquas.

The Namaquas have promised in the ensuing dry season to come here not only with large herds of cattle but with many other things obtained by them from other tribes, among which is gold.

The party went six days further than the preceding one.

Each of the nine volunteers is to be rewarded with four reals of eight, and the leader is to have double pay for the time he was on the journey.

The three messengers of Oedasoa and the two of the Caepmans that went with the party are to receive good rewards.

6 May 1661.

Concerning ships' affairs only.

28 May 1661.

Arrangements for the marriage of Jochum Blanck and the Widow of Jan van Harwarden.

6 June 1661.

The marriage ceremony is performed by the Secretary of the Council.

2 July 1661.

Arrangements for the marriage of Thomas Christoffel Muller, free Saldanha trader, and Catherina Croons.

10 July 1661.

The marriage ceremony is performed by the Secretary of the Council.

12 July 1661.

As there is not sufficient money belonging to the Company on hand to meet current expenses, it is resolved to borrow one thousand reals at (f 3 or 60 stivers each) from the funds of orphans now in the Company's care. Interest is to be allowed at the rate of one half per cent per month until the principal can be repaid.

18 July 1661.

On account of the violent SSE winds, fruit trees do not attain any size in Table Valley.

At Mr Van Riebeek's farm at the Boschheuvel oranges, lemons, and many kinds of Dutch fruits flourish, as does also the vine. There is also excellent corn land there.

It is resolved to take this place for the Company, and to plant a large orchard and vineyard there. The expenses which the Commander has been subject to, and all farming implements now there, are to be valued by the next Commissioner that arrives at the Cape.

There are growing at that place now 1,162 young orange and lemon trees, ten banana plants, two olive trees, three walnut trees, five apple trees, two pear trees, 19 plum trees, and 41 others, besides some thousands of vines.

The Company has a small orchard at Rondebosch. A nursery is to be formed there.

Concerning agriculture and the production of fruit in this country.

20 July 1661.

Re-engagement of some servants of the Company.

4 August 1661.

The free burgher Hendrik van Zurwerden is permitted to open a hotel.

Placaat against the circulation of various foreign coins.

20 August 1661.

Arrangements for the marriage of the free burgher Jan Pieters and Beatrice Weijman.

5 October 1661.

On account of his bad conduct, Leendert Cornelissen is deprived of the office of burgher councillor, and Hendrik Boom is elected out of a double nomination by the committee of burghers.

8 October 1661.

Arrangements for the marriage of the free burgher Frans Gerrits and Neeltje van Rosendaal.

13 October 1661.

The marriage ceremony is performed by the Secretary of the Council.

10 November 1661.

A party is to be sent out to meet the king of the Namaquas and his sons at the place agreed upon last year, and to escort them to the fort.

Sergeant Pieter Everard is to have command of the party. Pieter van Meerhof is to be second in command. Cornelis de Cretzer is to be the journalist. Ten volunteer soldiers are to go, with six pack oxen to carry provisions and merchandize.

On account of our friendship with the people of this country, we can now travel every where in safety.

Concerning an increase of wages to two servants of the Company.

7 December 1661.

Three hundred and fifty reals of 60 stivers each are borrowed from the Orphan Funds at one half per cent monthly interest.

28 December 1661.

It has pleased God the Lord to give us reasonably good crops of wheat this season, so that many of the free people who have hitherto drawn their bread corn from the Company will now have not only sufficient for their own consumption, but also a surplus for the reduction of their debt.

The free men are permitted to bring to the mill to be ground fifty pounds of wheat monthly for each individual of their households.

Reynier Drijver is promoted to be a corporal.

4 January 1662.

Arrangements for the marriage of Abraham Gabbema and Petronella Does.

26 January 1662.

The marriage is recorded.

16 February 1662.

Concerning the unsuccessful journey of the party under Pieter Everard. The party was absent three months. The Namaquas had removed beyond a barren land that it was impossible to traverse in the dry season. The party is, however, rewarded.

10 April 1662.

Present Commander Van Riebeek, the Senior Merchant Zacharias Wagenaar (who has been appointed to succeed Mr Van Riebeek in the government), and Messrs Roelof de Man, Abraham Gabbema, and Pieter Everard. Hendrik Lacus is Secretary.

Concerning ships only.

15 April 1662.

Concerning an increase of pay to some servants of the Company.

2 May 1662.

Instructions from the Directory have been received, ordering us to strengthen the garrison by 100 to 150 soldiers to be taken from the ships.

Ensign Francois Tulleken is appointed Commander of the garrison, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant.

Sergeant Pieter Everard is promoted.

9 May 1662.

Present the Commander Zacharias Wagenaar, the

Secunde Roelof de Man, and the Fiscal Abraham Gabbema. Hendrik Lacus is Secretary.

There are now 250 soldiers at the Cape.

Instructions to Lieutenant Tulleken concerning the garrison.

The Kaapmans have always been free to come and go as they will. They are to retain this liberty, and no one is to molest or to insult any of them.

15 May 1662.

The want of accommodation for so many soldiers is much felt. Some stone buildings in the fort are to be enlarged.

22 May 1662.

A little brandy is to be supplied to the men three times a week.

3 June 1662.

Leendert Cornelissen returns into the Company's service, and at his own request is to be sent to Batavia as a ship's carpenter.

13 June 1662.

The little vessel *Zee Ridder* is to be sent to Hout Bay for a cargo of timber and firewood.

15 June 1662.

The permission formerly granted to all the town burghers to sell certain articles by retail led to abuse, and has therefore been withdrawn.

Elbert Dirksen, tailor, who cannot maintain his family by his trade, is privileged to open a retail shop for the sale of such provisions as are to be had in the Company's magazine. The prices at which he is to purchase from the Company are fixed, as are also those for which he is to sell the same articles again.

5 July 1662.

The gardeners and slaves working at the Company's orchard under the mountains complain of the leaky condition of the building in which they are living. It is resolved to break down the now useless redoubt Korenhoop, and with the materials to build a better house for them.

It is resolved that Pieter Everard shall again take command of the garrison, as Francoi Tulleken left for Batavia at his own request on the 3rd instant.

19 August 1662.

Arrangement: for the marriage of the free burgher Hans Ras, of Angel, and Catharina Uffincx, of Lubec.

21 August 1662.

As the little vessel *Zee Ridder* is not needed here now, except to bring a cargo of shells from Robben Island occasionally, she is to be sent to Batavia. She is to call at Mauritius and Madagascar to ascertain if the four missing ships of the return fleet under Admiral De Vlaming have been there, and to report to the authorities in India.

30 August 1662.

On account of news received from the Fatherland, the *Zee Ridder* is to be detained here until the arrival of the fleet under Hubert de Lairese, which has been fitted out to attack our enemies the Portuguese.

3 September 1662.

The marriage of Hans Ras takes place.

9 September 1662.

The Council is presided over by his Honour Hubert de Lairese, Admiral of a fleet and Commissioner of this place.

As the dry weather is now at hand, it is resolved to prepare for sending out another party to the Namaquas. The last two expeditions failed to reach these people, because they had moved further inland towards the river on which Vigiti Magna is situated. According to the charts, in the neighbourhood of the great river there are the towns of various nations.

Volunteers offer for the journey.

Our Superiors in the Fatherland are anxious that no time should be lost in exploring further and further the continent of Africa.

The party is to set out at the end of the month.

Arrangements for a marriage on board one of the ships at anchor here.

22 September 1662.

The *Zee Ridder* is to accompany the fleet under Admiral De Lairese.

The fiscal Abraham Gabbema is promoted to the rank of Junior Merchant with a monthly salary of forty gulden.

Promotion of Hendrik Lacus, Pieter Everard, Joachim Blank, Cornelis de Cretzer, and some others.

6 October 1662.

The clergyman Johannes Junius having died on board a ship, his widow is to remain here until the arrival of the return fleet, when she will proceed to the Fatherland.

23 October 1662.

The *Waterhoen*, which arrived here yesterday, is to add to her crew from twelve to fifteen of the men left behind sick by the *Orangie*, and is to be sent after the fleet to which she belongs.

22 January 1663.

By the arrival of the *Veldhoen* we have received

intelligence of the failure of Admiral De Lairese's expedition against the Portuguese in Mozambique.

The *Veldhoen* is to be employed in bringing shells from Robben Island, to be burnt for lime.

The shallop *Bruidegom*, which has been six months in building, is to be got ready by the middle of February to cruise off the bay to watch for the return fleet.

27 January 1663.

The burghers complain of the exorbitant prices charged for timber by the free woodcutters.

The prices to be charged for all kinds of timber are fixed by ordinance.

The prices that are to be charged by waggonmakers for every piece of a waggon and for making implements of agriculture are also fixed.

7 February 1663.

Concerning some vessels.

20 February 1663.

The *Veldhoen* is to be on the watch for the return fleet.

31 March 1663.

Concerning some servants of the Company.

11 April 1663.

Concerning a Portuguese prize brought into Table Bay, whose crew is to be sent to Batavia.

21 April 1663.

Concerning the skipper of a vessel.

30 April 1663.

The *Waterhoen* is to be sent on a trading voyage to the bay of St Augustine in Madagascar. She is to take

the material for a wooden house, in case a permanent building for a trading station is needed there.

Roelof de Man, the Second Person here, died on the 5th of March.

The Commissioner Herman Klencke has appointed Abraham Gabbema in his place, and Hendrik Lacus to be fiscal.

Neither of these can be missed, and therefore Joachim Blank is appointed to the command of the Madagascar party, which is to consist of eight or ten persons.

23 May 1663.

Concerning some additions and repairs to the fort and to certain houses.

31 May 1663.

Concerning the extreme poverty of the free farmers, and the orders of the Supreme Authorities that every possible assistance is to be given to them.

The price of wine and brandy is reduced.

8 June 1663.

The *Veldhoen* has returned with despatches from the fleet under His Honour Herman Klencke. The eleven ships of the fleet formed in a long line abreast of each other and sailed northwards along this coast in hope of discovering the island St Helena Nova, but without success.

Concerning the *Veldhoen's* future movements.

18 August 1663.

Arrangements for the marriage of Hendrik Reynste and the widow of Jacob Cornelissen.

1 September 1663.

The Council is presided over by the Commissioner P A Overtwater.

The yacht *Lantsmeer* is to proceed to Mauritius to look for the shipwrecked seamen of the *Arnhem*.

7 September 1663.

The farmers complain that they can make no profit by the sale of their produce to the Company. They are allowed to appear before the Council. They are delivering only about fifty muids of grain yearly. The prices are raised, viz, wheat to seven gulden, rye and barley to five gulden ten stivers, and oats to four gulden the muid.

Concerning an increase of wages to two servants of the Company.

27 September 1663.

The thread of discovery inland is to be followed up.

For this purpose a party of sixteen active volunteers under Sergeant Jonas de la Guerre is to be fitted out. The party is to be accompanied by two or three Cape Hottentots, and is to take a waggon and span of eight oxen.

25 October 1663.

A small vessel was sent here by the Directors to get out the remaining guns of the wrecked French ship *Le Marichal*, and to clear the bay of the lost anchors which make the holding ground so foul. She arrived here on the 28th of March, and at once set to work. She has got a number of guns, &c, from the wreck, but has not succeeded so well with the anchors. She is now to return to Amsterdam.

8 December 1663.

The *Waterhoen* has returned from Madagascar, bringing back Joachim Blank and his party. The leader reports that there is no trade to be done in the bay of St Augustine and other places, inasmuch as the

inhabitants are impoverished by the constant wars which they carry on among themselves.

The *Waterhoen* brought, however, twenty thousand pounds of rice, seven slaves, some beans, &c.

Concerning the future movements of the *Waterhoen*.

22 January 1664.

Concerning a sea captain.

29 January 1664.

Concerning a sea captain.

6 February 1664.

Concerning the cannon of the wrecked French ship *Le Marichal*.

8 February 1664.

Some burghers have been in the habit of selling bread to the ships' people at exorbitant prices. To provide a remedy, the free burgher Thomas Christoffel Mulder is privileged to open a baker's shop. The price of bread is fixed according to weight. The baker must buy his meal from the Company only.

The free burgher Jan Martenssen de Wacht is privileged to sell by retail beer of the Company's brewing.

12 April 1664.

The Council is presided over by the Commissioner Dirk Stein.

Joachim Blank, who is again proceeding to Madagascar, is promoted to the rank of Junior Merchant.

Re-engagement of a number of time expired servants of the Company.

Arrangements for the marriage of Pieter van Meerhof, of Copenhagen, and the interpreter Eva.

Through this union of the Hottentot interpreter Eva,

who has long been baptized, and begins to have a liking for our religion, with such a fine looking, sober, and respectable man, the people of this country will be more inclined towards us.

As Eva has served as an interpreter for many years with no other payment than food and clothing, she is to be treated as a child of the Company, and is to have a bridal present of fifty rixdollars and a bridal feast.

The bridegroom is promoted to be a surgeon, with a salary of thirty-six gulden a month.

14 May 1664.

The *Waterhoen* is to proceed to Madagascar. On the way she is to call at Mauritius, which island is again to be taken possession of on behalf of the Company, and is to leave there twelve men under command of the Assistant Jacobus van Nieuwland.

From Mauritius she is to proceed to the Comoro Islands to search there again for the three valuable and still missing ships of the return fleet of 1662.

She will then proceed to the Bay of Antongil on the east coast of Madagascar, where the Commander of the Expedition, Joachim Blank, will obtain as much rice and as many slaves as possible, which he will send or bring here.

Sailing directions.

18 May 1664.

Another skipper is appointed to the *Waterhoen*.

21 June 1664.

The regulations concerning the price of bread are slightly altered.

The burgher councillors submit a double list of names, from which Wouter Cornelis Mostert is chosen to succeed Hendrik Boom. In the same manner Thomas Christoffel Mulder is chosen Sergeant of the burgher militia in place of Elbert Diemer.

10 July 1664.

Ensign Pieter Everard has died. Sergeant Johannes Coon is chosen to command the garrison. He will take the rank of Ensign.

29 September 1664.

From the last letters of our Superiors in the Fatherland, we learn that there was a probability of war again breaking out between England and the United Netherlands.

It is resolved that the fiscal, the ensign, and the two burgher councillors proceed to take an inventory of the arms and ammunition in possession of the farmers, and afterwards of the burghers, gardeners, and fishermen residing about the fort, that they may be properly armed in time, and in case of need may come into the fort fully equipped.

The same committee is to inspect all material of war at this place.

The fortifications are to be put in order.

4 October 1664.

Concerning the extreme poverty of the free farmers, the high wages which they have to pay to European servants, and the scarcity of slaves.

There are now one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight gulden and sixteen stivers in hand of collections on Sundays, fines to be devoted to the poor, &c.

It is resolved that assistance from this fund be given to such as have naked children, such as have nothing but straw to lie on at night, needy sick, widows, and orphans.

The woodwork of the mill is quite rotten. On account of the want of rice all the people have to be fed on bread, and therefore the mill is at work constantly without sufficient corn being ground.

It is resolved to build another watermill close to the fort, and to use for the purpose the water in the canal, which can be utilized by means of a sluice.

11 November 1664.

The burghers with their European servants number about a hundred able men, who can all in time of need be brought under arms. They are formed into a company with officers over them.

Henceforth they are to exercise on Sunday afternoons with the soldiers in the fort. Colours are to be made for them. Those who have no weapons of their own are to be provided for by loan from the Company.

24 November 1664.

The *Waterhoen* has returned from the bay of Antongil with only a few tons of rice and no slaves. She is to be sent to Batavia with a cargo of train oil, oxhides, and sheepskins from this place.

5 January 1665.

The Company has sent out four small vessels to this place, two of which have arrived.

The *Camphaen* is to proceed at once to Ceylon, with letters to His Honour Ryklof van Goens, Governor of that island, apprising him of the likelihood of war between England and the States.

The *Pimpel* is to proceed to the islands of Martin Vaz.

23 March 1665.

The old burgher councillor Hendrik Boom, upon his request, is allowed to return to the Fatherland with his family in the ship *Brederoode*.

10 April 1665.

The Council is presided over by the Commissioner Pieter de Bitter. The other members present are the Commander Zacharias Wagenaar, Mr Jacob Borghorst,

who is an officer in the fleet at anchor in the bay, the Secunde Abraham Gabbema, and the Fiscal Hendrik Lacus. Cornelis de Cretzer is Secretary.

Concerning the re-engagements of a number of the Company's servants.

A man who was assaulted and severely wounded by some Hottentots at the watch-house Keert de Koe has twenty reals awarded to him, on the ground that two Hottentots who were detained as sureties that the assailants would be given up were released upon payment of ten head of cattle.

20 May 1665.

The hooker *Pimpel* returned yesterday with a report that Martin Vaz consists merely of a group of little rocky islands so steep that they could not be landed upon.

The *Pimpel* is to proceed to Mauritius with more people, and with a year's provisions for our thirteen men who are there in possession.

As we have not heard of the garrison there for nearly a year, something may have happened to them. George Frederick Wreede, who was with the expedition to Martin Vaz, is therefore to go in the *Pimpel*, and if any disaster should have occurred he is to take possession of the island anew with eight or ten men.

4 June 1665.

In conformity with orders from our Superiors, we have increased the garrison here by three hundred soldiers, who were landed from passing ships.

Concerning accommodation for all these people.

There are now in garrison, including workmen, over four hundred men.

They are to be formed into two companies.

Ensign Johannes Coon is to have command of one company, and Sergeant Abraham Schut of the other. The Sergeant is promoted to be an Ensign.

29 July 1665.

Of all the free inhabitants, those who keep canteens have the easiest lives and are the most prosperous. Farmers, fishermen, and mechanics are continually requesting to be allowed to set up canteens here and there.

There are now four canteen keepers, who have hitherto paid nothing for their privileges. In future they are to pay, as in India.

Jacob van Rosendael is to hold his licence for six months only, as in future this privilege will be given by turns to poor people who have families to provide for.

3 August 1665.

In letters from our Superiors in the Fatherland, dated 13th and 20th of November 1664, and received here on the 23rd of last April, we are informed that it has been resolved to erect a royal fortress of stone in Table Valley, of which a plan has been sent to us. We are required to get materials in readiness without loss of time. Extra pay is to be given to the soldiers who are to do the work.

26 August 1665.

The Council is presided over by His Honour Isbrand Goske.

Two ship's officers, and three officers of the garrison are also present in addition to the ordinary members.

Our instructions are, that the new stone fortress with five points is to be built outside of the present earthen one, which has only four points.

Concerning the disadvantages of the position of the present fortress, which can be commanded from adjacent heights.

The site of the new fort is fixed.

The health of Commander Wagenaar is now so much improved that he can retain his post until the arrival of Mr Cornelis van Quaelberg, the officer appointed to succeed him.

8 September 1665.

Concerning an increase of wages to the workmen.

(At night) 20 September 1665.

This afternoon there appeared in the bay the English ship *Royal Charles*, bound homewards from Surat, with 95 men and 36 guns. She put in for water and refreshment. She sent ashore a boat with four men, who were received in a friendly manner and were allowed to return in the evening, that the captain might come to land. If the captain does not come on shore before tomorrow morning at seven or eight o'clock, the ship is to be boarded by our boats and captured. Arrangements for the attack are to be made during the night.

23 September 1665.

The eleven Englishmen who came ashore in a boat from the *Royal Charles* and were detained are to be sent to Batavia in the *Loosduynen*. To each is to be given three or four ells of half rotten cloth, two coarse shirts, and a red nightcap. The three or four English soldiers in the garrison are to be sent to Batavia at the same time.

12 December 1665.

Concerning sickness among the workmen.

Concerning the sale of brandy to them.

1 January 1666.

Concerning the making of bricks.

Concerning a grant of land to Wouter Cornelis Mostert.

16 January 1666.

The death on the 12th instant is recorded of the clergyman Johan van Arckel, a very excellent man and beloved by all.

Provision is made for his sister.

5 March 1666.

Mr Johannes de Voocht, chaplain of the ship *Constantia*, is to remain at this place until a clergyman is sent from the Fatherland to reside here permanently.

22 March 1666.

Present the Commander Zacharias Wagenaar, the Secunde Abraham Gabbema, and the Fiscal Hendrik Lacus. Cornelis de Cretzer is Secretary.

An extract of a letter from the Governor-General and Council of India, dated 25 January 1664, and referring to baptisms, is read.

With reference to the doubt formerly entertained by us whether the children of slaves, being unbelievers, should be baptized, the Church Authorities in India and in the Fatherland have decided in the affirmative, provided that those with whom they live bind themselves to have such children educated in the Christian religion. This decision has been based principally upon the example of the Patriarch Abraham, on account of whose faith all that belonged to his house were circumcised. This practice has been observed for a long time in India, and by the Company itself, for whose baptized slave children schools have been established, that when they are old enough they may be taught the Christian religion. We are instructed to follow the same rule here.

The late Rev Johan van Arckel, the first established clergyman here, obeyed this order, and during five months baptized all children that were brought to him, whether they were of Christian or of heathen parentage. The oldest of the Company's slave children were afterwards sent to school to be instructed in the knowledge of God. Mr Johannes de Voocht, the present acting clergyman, is following the same order.

Yesterday at the close of the afternoon sermon, two children were presented for baptism, one being a child of

Dutch parents, the other a child of a slave woman. To our astonishment, the Rev Philippus Baldeus, chaplain of the ship *Venenburgh*, who was present at the service, objected to the baptism of the slave child, and stated that he was better informed in such matters than anyone here.

It is unanimously resolved that we adhere to our orders, and instruct the Rev Mr De Voocht to baptize the rejected child on Sunday next, as also any others that may be brought to him for that purpose.

This resolution is to be shown to the aforesaid Mr Baldeus, and he is to be informed that if he finds anything in our orders which is at variance with the general synodical rules of the Reformed Church, we will be thankful if he will bring it to our notice. It is our desire to preserve harmony and peace in ecclesiastical as well as in political matters at this place.

1 May 1666.

The Council is presided over by the Commissioner Jacob Cauw, Admiral of the return fleet.

Concerning the re-engagement of a number of the Company's servants.

Cornelis de Cretzer is promoted to be Fiscal.

Abraham Gabbema having gone to Batavia, Hendrik Lacus, formerly Fiscal, is appointed secunde.

20 May 1666.

The flute *Hoog Caspel* is to be sent to the Mauritius about the middle of next month. She is to take provisions, implements, &c, for the garrison, and two or more horses, eight or ten sheep, and some dogs. Seven or eight soldiers are to be sent in her to strengthen the garrison there.

From Mauritius she is to proceed to the bay of St Augustine in Madagascar to attempt again to procure rice and slaves there as the English do.

1 July 1666.

The *Pimpel* is to proceed to Batavia.

The *Gekroonde Haring* is to proceed to Ceylon with despatches concerning the state of affairs in Europe for His Honour Ryklof van Goens, and is to return with a cargo of rice.

24 October 1666.

Concerning an increase of pay to some servants of the Company.

12 November 1666.

The clergyman Johannes de Voocht is, at his request, to proceed to Batavia, and the Rev Petrus Wachtendorp will take his place until the Directors make a permanent appointment.

16 December 1666.

Monsieur De Mondevergne, the French Viceroy, who arrived here on the 12th instant in the ship *St Jean*, has informed us that he has instructions from his king to take possession of Saldanha Bay and form an establishment there. We have notified to him that this cannot be done without prejudice to the Honourable Company. It is resolved that the seven men who have already embarked in the freemen's boat, the *Bruid*, shall land without delay, as the wind is contrary, and with four additional soldiers under command of Sergeant Wederholt, shall march overland to the Bay. The Sergeant and five men are to remain at the watering place, and two men are to be placed on each of Jutten, Marcus, and Schapen Islands.

3 January 1667.

Concerning a clergyman.

23 May 1667.

The Council is presided over by the Commissioner Johan van Dam.

Letters have been received from the Chamber of Seventeen to stop the work at the new fortress and to reduce the garrison.

It is resolved to retain in all three hundred men here.

24 May 1667.

The orders and instructions from home and from the various Commissioners who have called at this place are so numerous and so complete that the present Commissioner does not consider it necessary to add to them. If there are any discrepancies in these orders the Commissioner desires that they may be pointed out to him in writing.

26 May 1667.

Concerning a ship.

Concerning a skipper who is sick.

27 May 1667.

Concerning the sick skipper.

28 May 1667.

No one finds any discrepancies in the orders for this place.

Concerning the manner in which the account books are to be kept.

It is resolved that twenty-five thousand pounds of gunpowder shall always be kept here.

Concerning some servants of the Company.

14 July 1667.

Concerning a drunken sea-captain.

5 September 1667.

Hendrik Lacus, the Second in Command, on account of misconduct and neglect of duty is suspended from office.

10 September 1667.

Concerning two ships.

1 October 1667.

Concerning Hendrik Lacus.

3 October 1667.

Concerning Hendrik Lacus.

17 October 1667.

Concerning Hendrik Lacus.

31 October 1667.

Concerning Hendrik Lacus.

2 December 1667.

Concerning a crime committed on board a ship.

9 December 1667.

Concerning some officers on board a ship.

26 January 1668.

Concerning Hendrik Lacus.

6 February 1668.

Yesterday a ship arrived, bringing intelligence of peace between England and our States, but which is not to have effect south of the equator until the 24th of April next.

In August last a fleet of twenty-four ships of war sailed from England, whose destination is unknown. We are ordered therefore to take precautions against surprise, and to detain all the ships that call until the 24th of April.

Concerning the assembling of the burgher militia.

Concerning the strict watch to be kept for approaching ships.



25 February 1668.

Concerning instructions received from the Fatherland by the last ships that arrived, about ships and about preparations for defence against the English.

7 March 1668.

The Commissioner Van der Laen presides.

Hendrik Lacus and his wife are sent to Robben Island under arrest. Their effects are to be sold tomorrow for the benefit of the Company.

15 March 1668.

Concerning the re-engagements of some servants of the Company.

24 March 1668.

Two of the Company's servants are rewarded for their discovery of a crime.

28 March 1668.

Mitigation of punishment of a servant of the Company inflicted upon him by the Council at Mauritius.

25 April 1668.

Thomas Christoffel Mulder having left this place and gone to the Fatherland, the free burgher Matthys Coeymans is privileged to establish a bakery.

Concerning the price of bread, and also to whom it may and may not be sold.

27 April 1668.

Concerning the officers of a ship.

24 May 1668.

Concerning Lieutenant Abraham Schut.

18 June 1668.

The *Poelsnip* is to proceed to Mauritius with supplies for the garrison there.

Ensign Smient is appointed Commander at Mauritius, and with his family is to take passage in the *Poelsnip*.

28 June 1668.

Wouter Cornelis Mostert is licensed for three years to purchase wines and spirits from officers of vessels calling here, for which privilege he is to pay 100 gulden a year.

16 July 1668.

Concerning the cutting of timber by the free wood-cutter Theunis van Schalkwijk. (A note of 19th February 1670, signed by Commissioner Van den Broeck and the Council, and attached to this resolution, increases the privileges granted to Schalkwijk).

28 July 1668.

The arrival is noted of the Senior Merchant Arnout van Overbeek, a member of the Council of Justice at Batavia. As there are some difficult cases awaiting trial, he is to be invited to assist the Council.

3 August 1668.

Lieutenant Abraham Schut is deprived of his seat in the Council for having spoken evil of a widow.

9 August 1668.

The request of the Rev Adrianus de Voocht is granted, that in place of holding service twice on Sundays he shall preach only once and once on Wednesdays or Thursdays.

13 August 1668.

Concerning the movements of some vessels.

17 August 1668.

Present Commander Jacob Borghorst, and Messrs Cornelis de Cretzer, Johannes Coon, and Jacob Granaat.

As the burgher councillor Thomas Christoffel Mulder has left this place, and as some cases of bartering cattle are to be tried in which the burgher councillors according to custom have votes, Elbert Diemer is appointed to the vacant seat.

The yacht *Voerman* is to be sent to explore the east coast of Africa. Corporal Hieronymus Cruse and fifteen men are to go in her to Mossel Bay, which place was reached overland last year. There the party is to land and examine the country around. The Corporal is to endeavour to exchange his merchandize for cattle, with which he will return overland. The yacht is to examine the coast as far as Terra de Natal.

The ration money of the labourers is to be reduced.

5 September 1668.

Some cattle, sheep, and waggons which were purchased by the present Commander from his predecessor are transferred to the Company.

Concerning the difficulty of obtaining cattle from the natives. When they are obtained they are so poor and thin as hardly to be worth having.

There is a yearly war between the Namaquas and the Hottentots on this side, in which the latter are plundered of cattle.

We must try to breed cattle for ourselves.

The reduced garrison consists now of 150 souls.

The stock of merchandize and cash on hand being altogether too large for our present requirements, a portion is to be sent to Batavia and Ceylon.

15 September 1668.

Orders have been received from the Chamber of

Seventeen that the members of the Council shall keep no cattle nor cultivate gardens beyond the requirements of their households.

List of cattle and sheep transferred to the Company in consequence of these orders, and prices of the same.

Dassen Island is to be used as a sheep run for the Company, but the free men will still be privileged to carry on their fishery and oil melting there.

22 October 1668.

Concerning the farming operations of Steven Jansen.

Dirk Bos, being a confirmed invalid, at the request of his wife is released from his engagement to the Company, and a small house and garden are sold to him on credit.

16 November 1668.

The *Poelsnip* has returned from Mauritius with a quantity of ebony and amber. We were of intention to send her again for another cargo, and also to fix the true position, size, and shape of the island, as there are discrepancies in the reports received, but as the skipper objects on reasonable grounds, she is to be sent to Batavia.

21 January 1669.

Concerning some ships' officers.

7 March 1669.

Concerning the sailing of the return fleet.

10 March 1669. (First Meeting).

The Council is presided over by the Commissioner Joan Thysen.

The wife and children of Hendrik Lacus are permitted to remove from Robbën Island to this place.

10 March 1669. (Second Meeting).

Concerning ships' supplies.

Concerning the re-engagements of some servants of the Company, among whom are Hendrik Crudop and Hieronymus Cruse.

24 April 1669.

On account of his illness, Commander Borghorst has requested to be relieved of his duties, but Jan van Aelmonden who has been appointed to succeed him has not yet arrived.

The Commander's weakness increases daily.

The French are believed to have resolved upon abandoning Madagascar and to have an eye upon the Cape of Good Hope or hereabouts.

Under these circumstances the Commander asks that some person of position may be appointed to assist him.

It is resolved that the Merchant Abraham Zeeuw, now here in one of the ships, remain as Second in Command until the arrival of Jan van Aelmonden.

1 May 1669.

Letters from our Superiors dated 19th of December last order us to station a party of men at Saldanha Bay to prevent any European Power from taking possession of that place.

The Junior Merchant George Frederick Wreede is appointed to command there.

A party of fourteen selected men has been sent to that place.

Concerning some appointments on board ships.

17 May 1669.

On account of the Company's sheep at Dassen Island dying off, they are to be brought back to the mainland.

26 May 1669.

The Junior Merchant George Frederick Wreede has been sent to Saldanha Bay to maintain the rights of the Company there.

It is reported from Robben Island that a ship has been seen standing in towards Saldanha Bay.

It is resolved to send Martinus Jaiquet, who understands the Latin and French languages, at once to that harbour in a boat, that if the ship should prove to belong to the French East India Company and to have come there to take possession, he may join Mr Wreede in drawing up an Act of Protest.

17 June 1669.

The Rev Adrianus de Voocht's salary is increased from 90 to 100 gulden per month. His zeal is praised, and he is said to teach the Christian religion not only to the children of believing parents but also particularly to those of the black nation. Christianity (God be praised) is making progress through his efforts in catechising them and sending them to school.

18 June 1669.

The *Lepelaar* is to proceed to Mauritius with supplies for the garrison there, and is to return with a cargo of ebony and amber.

25 June 1669.

Some convicts have seized and run away with the *Lepelaar*.

It is feared that they may plunder the islands.

The boat *Bruidegom* is to proceed to Dassen Island, taking Corporal Hans Cock and five soldiers.

A reward of 600 rixdollars is offered for the recapture of the *Lepelaar*, also a reward of 100 rixdollars for the ringleader of the escaped convicts, dead or alive.

It is feared that they may go to Mauritius, and appearing there as friends either overpower the garrison by treachery or procure a cargo of ebony with which to proceed to some other place.

It is resolved to send a vessel to Mauritius with as little delay as possible.

26 June 1669.

Present Commander Jacob Borghorst, and Messrs Cornelis de Cretzer, Johannes Coon, Jacob Granaat, and George Frederick Wreede.

Captain Robert Lord, of the English ship *Jane Margaret*, very politely requests permission to sell by public auction to the free men here such merchandize as cloth, serge, beer, spirits, &c.

It is resolved to answer him with politeness that his request cannot be granted, inasmuch as the Honourable Company is well supplied with all such articles for sale.

By acting thus, we hope to make this place so distasteful to foreigners that they will pass by without calling, and choose another place of refreshment, according to the wishes of our Superiors in the Fatherland, who have expressly ordered us not to make this place agreeable but disagreeable to foreign ships.

15 July 1669.

The *Lepelaar* was laden with supplies for Mauritius when the convicts ran away with her.

Concerning a vessel to be sent to Mauritius.

5 August 1669.

The *Voerman* is sent to Mauritius.

The fiscal having received some sheep instead of money for fines due to him, transfers them to the Company at 8 gulden each.

Hendrik Rynste, free burgher, returns into the Company's service.

17 October 1669.

A hooker was sent to Dassen Island with timber for the construction of a sheep pen, and was detained there by contrary winds. We intended to send her afterwards to explore the east coast, but the season of the south-east monsoon is now too far advanced, and she is therefore to proceed to Batavia.

A party of 25 volunteers under Sergeant Hieronymus Cruse is to be provisioned for three months and sent to explore the interior and trade for cattle.

20 November 1669.

Concerning the board and lodging of a party of miners and assayers who were sent to this place by our Superiors in the Fatherland to search for minerals.

Abraham Zeeuw leaves for Batavia.

10 December 1669.

The *Voerman* has returned from Mauritius.

The yacht *Corea* is to be kept here.

31 December 1669.

The crops promise well this year.

Dutch servants are scarce.

The Commander has requested to be relieved, and now offers to the Company all his slaves at cost price, which offer is accepted by the Council. (Twelve adult slaves, said to be sound and healthy, cost 2,842 gulden. Among them are a Bengalese and a Malay).

6 January 1670.

The resolution of 10th September last is repealed, and the *Corea* is to be sent to Batavia.

10 January 1670.

Corporal Balcq has written (from Saldanha Bay) that the Namaquas are on this side of the Elephant River.

Concerning the trade with the Namaquas.

Sergeant Pieter Cruythof, with a party of six men from this place and four from Saldanha Bay, is to be sent to trade with them.

Copy of questions propounded by Commissioner Van den Broeck and replied to by the Commander and the Fiscal. (For the substance see the resolutions of 4th, 5th, and 6th March 1670).

14 February 1670.

The Council is presided over by the Commissioner Mattheus van den Broeck, Admiral of the Return Fleet.

Hendrik Lacus, now confined on Robben Island, is to be brought to trial.

Some cargo is to be removed from one ship to another.

22 February 1670.

Concerning the rank of a certain officer in the fleet.

25 February 1670.

The Council is presided over by Commissioner Van den Broeck.

There are present also five officers of the return fleet in addition to the ordinary members.

The miners and assayers have as yet discovered nothing, but they are to continue their labours until further orders from the Fatherland.

The hooker *Grundel* is to be sent to examine minutely the southeast coast.

On account of the damage to the wooden jetty and the water casks, and the loss of time and labour sustained by the present mode of filling casks at the tank and rolling them to the boats, it is resolved to construct a watercourse of stone from the tank to the jetty, so that the casks can be filled without removing them from the boats. The work is to be thrown open to contract.

A dwelling house is to be built for the clergyman **Adrianus de Voocht** outside of the fort.

The cargoes of the fifteen ships of the return fleet now lying at anchor here are valued at 4,347,059 gulden.

The cargoes were collected at Bengal, the coast of Coromandel, Persia, Japan, and Batavia. As some ships have much more valuable cargoes than others, to lessen the risk these are equalized by some silk, musk, diamonds, and pepper being distributed differently.

26 February 1670.

A man is released from confinement.

2 March 1670.

The day of sailing for the fleet is fixed, unless the ships from Ceylon arrive before that time.

3 March 1670.

Commander **Borghorst** has earnestly desired to return home, and **Mr Pieter Hackius** has been appointed as his successor by the Chamber of Seventeen, but has not yet arrived. The Commissioner now agrees to his request so far that if **Mr Hackius** does not arrive before the ships expected from Ceylon and Batavia leave this port he can proceed home with them, in which case **Mr Cornelis de Cretzer** will act as Commander until the arrival of **Mr Hackius** or further orders from our Superiors.

Concerning advices to be sent home by the English ship *Jane Margaret* from Bantam bound to London, now lying at anchor here.

4, 5, and 6 March 1670.

The Council is presided over by Commissioner **Van den Broeck**. There are present also five officers of the return fleet in addition to the ordinary members.

Wouter Cornelis Mostert contracts to make the stone watercourse from the tank to the jetty for 3,000 rixdollars.

Concerning the questions made in writing by the Commissioner and replied to by the Commander and the Fiscal, the first is why are 236 salaried servants retained here and at the dependent bays and islands including Mauritius, when our Superiors in the Fatherland have expressly ordered that the number is not to exceed 187?

The answer is that the dependencies are far apart and many men are required for land journeys and other purposes. There are 10 men keeping possession of Saldanha Bay, 12 miners and assayers searching for metals, 8 cattle herds, 10 or 12 required for trading journeys inland, 3 tanners, 13 carpenters, waggon makers, and coopers, 4 smiths, 4 masons, 7 gardeners, 3 brick-makers, and 5 grooms. There are the Commander, the members of the Council, the clergyman, the sick comforter, and the surgeon.

The decision is that the number must be reduced to 187.

Question: Can no means be devised by which this Residency can raise its own food, and thus relieve the Company of the enormous cost of providing rice and other necessaries from abroad?

Answer: There is not sufficient ground to grow corn for the garrison and the free burghers. But about 12 hours from the fort there is a place about 2,000 morgen in extent, called Hottentots Holland, which is exceedingly good land. If 20 of the Company's servants are sent there and the seed is sown this month, we may get seven or eight hundred muids of wheat or rye. If higher prices for grain were offered to the farmers they would throw themselves more heartily into agriculture. Dutch servants are too expensive and the farmers should be provided with slaves. From 150 to 200 Angola slaves are very much needed.

It is resolved to take Hottentots Holland into possession, to cultivate it, and to sell by auction the Company's cornlands at the present storehouse. To encourage these poor farmers, the price to be given for wheat is raised from *f* 7 to *f* 10, and of rye from *f* 5—10 to *f* 7 the muid, being 60 rixdollars for the load of 3,000 lbs of wheat. The farmers must deliver all they grow to the Company at these prices and purchase again what they require for seed or home use at the same rates. All who are not farmers are to be charged *f* 12 for wheat and *f* 9 for rye.

As most of the free men lead idle lives about the canteens, it is resolved to permit only the following persons to sell strong liquor, viz, Wouter Cornelis Mostert, who is one of the oldest residents, Hendrik van Surwaerden, Tielman Hendriks, Joachim Marquaert, Jan Israels, Joris Jansen, Steven Jansen, Elbert Diemer, Jacob Rosendaal (who is showing great diligence in extending his vineyard and is therefore privileged to sell wine of his own making to the free people and to people of the ships), and Matthys Coeman.

Barbartie Geems, a widow, is permitted to open a little shop for the sale by retail of drapery, which she is to purchase for cash at the Company's stores.

Carl Broerse, of Stockholm, free fisherman, is to be continued in his privilege of selling fish freely on the market. Other freemen may catch sufficient for their own consumption, but any surplus must be salted and delivered to the Company at fixed prices.

To encourage the remaining inhabitants, all of whom must henceforth be farmers according to the instructions of our Superiors, those who give proofs of zeal are to be provided with draught oxen for their ploughs and cows for breeding at *f* 12 each. The Company has now in possession 508 head of horned cattle and 2,299 sheep.

Two plots of ground adjoining the garden in Table Valley, each about twelve morgen in extent, are to be

planted, one with kreupel bushes and the other with young alder trees.

Questions : Would it not be advisable to have all bricks and tiles that are needed made by free men under contract, and further, would it not be advisable to give out to them the corn mills, the tannery, and the making of shoes and fire buckets for India? Can not a good quantity of leopard, bushcat, and jackal skins be procured?

It is resolved to give up to the free burghers the making of bricks and tiles, but to retain the mills and the tannery in the hands of the Company. As to the shoes and fire buckets, if any one skilled in their manufacture can be found to make them at a reasonable price a contract will be entered into. In the meantime, such soldiers as understand the work are to make shoes and a good number of buckets for India. Regarding peltries, they will be purchased from the free men at reasonable prices, and also from the Hottentots (in time we hope abundantly) by travellers for tobacco and copper.

Question : Cannot sweet potatoes be grown here in abundance, and pigs be fed upon them?

Answer : The pigs do great damage in the gardens, and also destroy young lambs.

It is resolved to form a large hog breeding establishment at Hout Bay.

Question : What is done with all the fish caught and purchased from the free men?

Answer : The slaves are fed upon fish, and the surplus is supplied to the ships.

Resolved that it continue so.

Question : How did you obtain so many cattle as you now have, for when Commander Van Quaelberg left there were but few? Have you not raised the price by so many trading journeys into the interior? Would it not be better to let the Hottentots bring their cattle to market here?

It is resolved to discontinue the trading parties for a time, as the Hottentots are over supplied with copper and tobacco, and will only part with inferior cattle at enormous prices. As the free men have now a large number of sheep (4,697), and as one of theirs is worth two or three of the Hottentots', it is resolved to purchase full grown wethers from them at $f8$ each.

Question : What is to be done with the grapes which flourish here in such abundance and which are cultivated not only by the Company but by individual farmers ?

Answer : Wine has already been sent to Batavia, but whether it will pay for the Company to purchase from individuals remains to be seen. The ships are supplied with abundance of grapes in the season.

It is resolved to allow each individual to send his surplus wine to Batavia for sale, upon payment of 3 rixdollars freight per half aum and such duties as may be imposed.

Concerning the administration of the Government it is resolved that

Cornelis de Cretzer, the Second Person here, shall have authority over all the warehouses and shall keep accounts of all trade transactions.

Johannes Coon, the Commander of the Garrison, besides his military duties shall have charge of all the Company's outposts, farms, forests, stables, and workmen.

Jacob Granaat, the Fiscal, shall keep the cash, and shall have supervision over the vessels, the islands, and the cattle pasturing upon them.

Anthony de Raaf, Bookkeeper, shall be Dispenser of the Magazine, and shall also keep the accounts of the garrison.

Besides these, the new Commander, Pieter Hackius, now daily expected, if he considers it necessary may admit one or two other fit persons to the Council.

The free burghers Jan Verhaegen and Willem Joosten

present a petition concerning certain rights on Dassen Island which they have purchased from Joachim Marquaert and Coenraad Urbanus. It is decided to restrict these rights to fishing, seal hunting, and oil melting. The sheep which they have on the island are purchased for the Company.

The Ensign Dirk Jansen Smient is at his request released from his engagement to the Company, but as he has been for many years a most satisfactory officer, he can return into service with his present rank whenever he pleases, and may remain here, return home, or proceed to Java, as he wishes.

6 March 1670.

Concerning re-engagements, promotions, &c, of certain servants of the Company, among others Johannes Pretorius, who has been for four years the Second Person at Mauritius, and is now made an Assistant with f20 a month.

The slaves complain of their food, and as it is true that the rice is weevil eaten, in future 50 lbs instead of 40 lbs will be served out monthly.

10 March 1670.

Concerning the sailing of the fleet.

11 March 1670.

By the Broad Council Cornelis de Cretzer is raised to the rank of Merchant, with a salary of f55 a month.

12 March 1670.

Concerning the case of Hendrik Lacus.

2 June 1670.

Present Commander Pieter Hackius, the Secunde Cornelis de Cretzer, Lieutenant Johannes Coon, the

Dispenser Anthonie de Raaf, and the Burgher Councillors Elbert Diemer, Wouter Cornelis Mostert, and Hendrik van Surwerden.

Of late the lions and leopards here in Table Valley have done great damage to the cattle of the Company and the burghers. The following premiums are therefore offered to those who shall destroy such animals within one year from this date and between Table Mountain and the Tigerberg :—

For a lion, from the Company's funds *f* 25 and from the burgher chest *f* 50.

For a leopard, *f* 15 from the Company's funds and *f* 15 from the burgher chest.

South of these bounds, the premium for a lion is *f* 50, half to be paid by the Company and half from the burgher chest.

Elsewhere the premium for the destruction of a lion is to remain as before at *f* 25, and for a leopard *f* 15.

In all cases the head and skin of the slain animal are to be produced as evidence.

Concerning a herd for the pigs which are destroying the gardens.

Sheepstealing has become very common, and a reward of *f* 50 is therefore offered for the detection of each criminal, the name of the informer to be concealed.

On account of complaints of trespass by cattle on cultivated ground, a pound is established

6 June 1670.

The price to be given for barley is raised from *f* 5 10 to *f* 6 the muid, and it is to be sold out of the Company's magazines at *f* 7.

10 June 1670.

The clerk Hendrik Crudop is promoted to be Secretary of the Council.

12 June 1670.

The hooker *Grundel* is to explore the east coast as far as Mozambique, and particularly to look for slaves and places where the slave trade can be carried on advantageously.

23 June 1670.

A contract is entered into with Wouter Cornelis Mostert for the manufacture of 200,000 bricks required for the erection of new buildings. Price f 6 light money (= 8s) the thousand.

7 July 1670.

Concerning an exchange of properties by the Burghers Joachim Marquaart and Matthjis Coeijman.

10 July 1670.

Concerning the erection of a dwelling-house for the clergyman De Voocht.

14 July 1670.

Some of the Company's servants having been in the habit of drawing more spirits than they have a right to, in future no one will be served out with more than is allowed by the Indian usages.

2 August 1670.

Concerning a small deficiency of grain in the magazine, for which the fiscal is held responsible.

12 August 1670.

On account of the long illness of the Dispenser De Raaff, the keys of the warehouses are given into the charge of Mr De Cretzer.

16 September 1670.

The *Grundel* returned on the 13th instant, having lost

17 men, who were left behind at the bay Os Medos de Cura and could not be recovered. The *Grundel* is to be sent to Mauritius, and on her return she is call at the bay Os Medos de Cura and endeavour to recover the lost men or obtain tidings of them.

The flute *Saxenburg* is to proceed to Batavia.

10 October 1670.

Concerning a French squadron that put into Saldanha Bay. The squadron is under command of M De la Haye, Governor, Lieut-General, and Admiral over all the seas and land in India belonging to the King of France.

The French arrested our sergeant and soldiers at Saldanha Bay, as well as some burghers who were catching fish there. They took forcible possession of the Residency, pulled down the Company's flag and coat of arms, and substituted the flag and coat of arms of the French King.

The Council protests against these acts in the name of the Directors of the General United Netherlands Chartered East India Company.

Thirteen Frenchmen who ran away from the squadron were seized and placed by us in a French ship in Table Bay.

The French squadron has sailed, leaving no one in Saldanha Bay.

17 December 1670.

Concerning the baking of bread by the free baker ..
Matthijs Coeijman.

2 January 1671.

Concerning some deficiencies of stores.

17 January 1671.

The Council is presided over by His Honour Ryklof

van Goens, the younger, Councillor Extraordinary of India and Governor of Ceylon.

Letters from the Chamber of Seventeen of the 5th September last announce that the condition of affairs in Europe was such that our State may easily be involved in war. The Directors have considered it expedient to increase the number of men in this year's fleet to India from 3,700 to 4,000. We are required to be upon our guard and to keep this place in a proper condition for defence.

Deducting the officers of government and of the church, and those whose occupation is with the pen, the garrisons of Robben and Dassen Islands, the outpost, the crews of the boats, the workmen at the corn magazine, at Hout Bay, and in the Company's gardens, the cattle and sheep herds, the assayers and miners, masons, carpenters, and other mechanics, as also several sailors and constables, altogether 166 souls, there are only 43 left who are trained to arms and who mount guard.

It is resolved to increase this number by landing 36 men from the three ships now at anchor in the bay.

4 February 1671.

The Council is presided over by Isbrand Goske, Admiral of the Return Fleet and Commissioner of this place.

Concerning the canteen privileges of the burgher Hendrik van Surwerden.

Permission is granted to the burgher Jan Verhagen to open a canteen on the ground purchased by him from Tielman Hendriks.

A small privilege is granted to the burgher Jacob Rosendaal.

The burghers Jacob Cloeten and Jacques Brachenij are permitted to return to Europe.

The burgher Dirk Bosch takes over the bakery from Matthijs Coeijman, who is about to proceed to Batavia.

A reward of 100 rixdollars is granted to Abraham Joosten for having found a piece of amber nearly four pounds in weight on the island of Mauritius.

Some servants of the Company are promoted, among whom is Hendrik Crudop, who for his excellent conduct is advanced to be a Junior Merchant.

10 February 1671.

Concerning the issue of strong drink.

The stone watercourse is now nearly completed, except at the end where it requires to be built up with bricks. Concerning the bad qualities of Cape bricks, which are subject to speedy decay and absorb water like sponges.

It is resolved that Fatherland bricks be used to finish the watercourse.

16 February 1671.

Three hundred men are to be landed from the fleet to strengthen the garrison.

Concerning the method of defence in case of attack by the enemy.

It is resolved to take down the French flag and coat of arms erected by M De la Haye in Saldanha Bay, to set up the Company's standard again, and to place there at once a permanent garrison of five or six men under a competent officer.

The Dutch servants who are lent by the Company to the farmers are not diligent in their work. The principal cause of this is that their wages are paid into the Treasury, out of which they can only draw the ordinary allowance for their support. Many of these people are burdened with debt contracted in the Fatherland. For this reason in times past they asked for freedom here, when their creditors could not recover what was due to them.

Instructions were received from the Chamber of Amsterdam, dated 6th October 1668, that no persons who were in debt in the Fatherland were to be placed in

freedom here. The colonists, through the general scarcity of slaves, could not carry on their work without Dutch servants. To encourage the farmers and their servants, it is therefore resolved that henceforth in every year six months' wages shall be paid for the benefit of creditors, and the other six months' wages the servant shall enjoy until the debt is finally paid, after which he shall enjoy the whole. The wages must be paid to commissioners appointed by government, who will distribute them to the servants.

21 February 1671.

The flute *Bunschoten* is to be sent to convey a cargo of ebony from Mauritius to Batavia.

Concerning some small vessels.

Concerning remittances home.

The old fort here cannot resist the attack of even a small European force.

We have old orders from our Superiors to stop the work at the new fort, but have since been required to hold ourselves in condition for defence. It is resolved to put a part of the new fortress in a defensible condition, and to employ only the garrison upon the work so as to avoid expense. It is resolved to land such cannon and ammunition as are necessary from passing ships.

A day is fixed for the departure of the five return ships now lying in the bay.

7 March 1671.

Concerning a dispute between two officers of ships in the bay, as to whose flag should have precedence.

10 March 1671.

Lieutenant Coenraad van Breitenbach, an experienced officer now present in a ship at anchor here, is selected to take command of the garrison. Acting Lieutenant

Coon at his own request is to proceed to Batavia. The free burgher Coenraad Urbanus is permitted to return to the Fatherland.

13 March 1671.

Acting Lieutenant Coon withdraws his request to be allowed to proceed to Batavia, and it is resolved that he remain here.

14 April 1671.

A skipper is selected for a vessel.

6 May 1671.

The soldiers and others complain that they cannot purchase food here with their ration money. The Council, aided by the burgher councillors, resolves that an inventory shall be made of all cattle belonging to free burghers, who shall then be permitted in turn to kill and sell in open market (basaer) 250 lbs of mutton every week at a fixed price.

15 June 1671.

The flute *Sandloper*, which was sent from Batavia with rice, &c, for this place, is to proceed to the Majottes to endeavour to procure a cargo of slaves.

22 July 1671.

Certain canteen privileges are granted to Jan Falckenrijk.

23 July 1671.

Certain canteen privileges are granted to Hendrik van Surwerden.

22 September 1671.

The freeman Hendrik Elberts enters the service of the Company as overseer of the corn store.

Cornelis Claassen becomes a free burgher.

19 November 1671.

By order of the Chamber of Seventeen, a lieutenant and an ensign are to be appointed over the company of burgher militia.

A committee consisting of two members of this council and two burghers have presented a double nomination. Of these nominees, Dirk Jansz Smient is selected to be Lieutenant and Hendrik van Surwerden Ensign. They will communicate with us as to the choice of sergeants and other inferior officers.

1 December 1671.

Present Lieutenant Coenraad van Breitenbach, Acting Lieutenant Johannes Coon, and the Junior Merchants Daniel Froymanteau and Hendrik Crudop.

After a long and painful illness, the Commander Pieter Hackius died last night.

As the Council consists of only three members, it is resolved to give the Secretary Hendrik Crudop a voice and vote, and also when necessary to give a seat to the Bookkeeper Willem van Dieden.

Each member of the Council is to retain the exact position which he held during the life of the late Commander.

Lieutenant Coenraad van Breitenbach retains the supreme military command, and keeps the keys of the fortress. To him the first report of anything unusual that may happen is to be made, and he will bring it before the Council.

The inspection and measurement of Hottentots Holland, which has been delayed by the illness of the late Commander, is to be taken in hand immediately by the lieutenant, the land surveyor Wittebol, and other fit persons, who will prepare a report for the Commissioner expected.

By order from Batavia, possession is to be taken of

the place in False Bay where the *Yselsteyn* anchored in June last.

Arrangements are made for the management of different departments of business.

24 December 1671.

Concerning the accounts which are to be made out before the arrival of the return fleet.

19 February 1672.

Concerning robberies on board certain ships.

Concerning disputes with certain officers present in the ship *Goula*.

Willem van Dieden and Jan Wittebol have seats given to them in the Council

Concerning a scarcity of certain provisions and medicine here. Supplies are to be asked from the ships.

Advocate Pieter de Neyn has been sent here as fiscal, but until he clears his character of certain charges Hendrik Crudop is to continue to perform the duties of that office.

27 February 1672.

Advices from home have been received to the effect that our Superiors intend to complete the fortress already commenced, and we are instructed to get the materials ready.

It is resolved that the work be commenced without delay and with all our force.

The burghers are to be offered the transport of stones and other necessary materials.

5 March 1672.

The burghers refuse the price offered, namely half a gulden a load for the carriage of stone. The Company will therefore employ its own waggons and oxen for this purpose.

11 April 1672.

The Commissioner Arnout van Overbeek, Admiral of the Return Fleet, and the Council have been busied for some days in investigating matters here.

The Company's slaves complain of their food and clothing. They receive monthly forty pounds of rice and twenty pounds of salt fish, and a suit of clothes once a year. In olden times it was the custom to allow them in addition to the above ration fresh meat or fish once a week, and to give them clothing twice a year. The small allowance of food has caused much sickness among them, and even death. It is resolved to revert to the old custom, both as to food and clothing.

Alexander Carpius, who came to this country as a free-man in January last, has been acting as a Visitor of the Sick, by provisional appointment of Commander Hackius and the Council. He is an educated and pious man, having been a Theological Candidate, and has also been very industrious in instructing the Company's slave children. He is therefore confirmed in the appointment, and his salary is increased from f29 to f36 the month.

Concerning the reengagement and promotion of some servants of the Company.

13 April 1672.

Present the Commissioner Arnout van Overbeek, the Secunde Albert van Breugel, Lieutenant Coenraad van Breitenbach, Acting Lieutenant Johannes Coon, and two officers of the fleet.

Concerning an extra allowance of wine, rice, oil, &c, to the clergyman Adrianus de Voocht.

Three families of free burghers and an old man named Carel Broers have permission to return to Europe with this fleet.

Concerning remissions of punishment of some criminals.

A deserving slave is allowed to purchase his freedom for fifty reals of eight.

Certain hotel privileges are granted to Dirk Smient.

The Commissioner moots the question if it would not be possible and of service to the Honourable Company, as also necessary to prevent many disputes, to make a bargain with some Hottentots, and chiefly those in whose land our Residency is situated, whereby these should declare us to be the true and lawful possessors of this Cape district and its dependencies, lawfully sold or bartered to the Honourable Company or to us the servants of the same, for a certain sum of money ; and by this means to fix firmly the right of possession of our Superiors. This is regarded as a very serviceable matter, and it is resolved to commence with the Hottentot Captain Mankagou alias Schacher, as hereditary lord of the land upon which the Company has its Residency in this Cape district. And without delay to do the same with the other neighbouring Hottentots.

Two sick soldiers are to be sent to the Fatherland.

Some documents concerning the friendly treatment of the crews of two Danish ships in Table Bay. An injunction from the Chamber of Amsterdam to treat the Danes with all friendship and civility.

26 April 1672.

Orders have been received to detain any Netherlanders who have been in the employment of the Company in the East Indies and who afterwards enter the service of foreign potentates, in consequence of which a man who went out to India as a sea captain in the Company's service and is now returning in the same capacity in a Danish ship is arrested upon his coming ashore here.

27 April 1672.

The skipper detained yesterday is released.

4 May 1672.

The *Vliegende Swaan* is to be kept here.

The *Goudvink*, from Batavia with rice for this place, is to proceed to Mauritius with provisions and other necessaries for our people on that island. Some free families who desire to go there are to proceed in her.

Concerning some other people who are to leave in the yacht *Pyl en Boog*.

A committee of this Council and two burgher councillors have come to an agreement concerning the hire of two waggons from the burghers to convey stone to the new fortress.

Some regulations for outposts.

3 June 1672.

The *Vliegende Swaan* is to explore the east coast of Africa, to search for the seventeen men left behind at Os Medos de Cura by the *Grundel*, and to ascertain what openings there are for trade in goods and slaves.

6 June 1672.

Concerning a small vessel which was sent to the islands of St Thomas and Annabon for slaves and farina plants. No slaves were to be procured, and she brought only a few farina plants.

Regulations concerning the division of labour among various officers.

31 July 1672.

By order of our Superiors, the *Lyster* is to be dispatched without any delay to Batavia with the letters brought here by the *Saxenburgh*.

5 August 1672.

The Company has five hundred half-bred sheep running upon Dassen Island, which could be taken possession of by an enemy without difficulty. It is unsafe to leave them there in these troublous times, and it is therefore resolved to remove them to the mainland.

18 August 1672.

Concerning the landing of some beer from the *Saxenburgh*.

30 August 1672.

In letters from our Superiors, dated the 13th of April, we are informed that war has commenced between France and England on one side and our State on the other. It is supposed that the enemy will attack the Company's possessions in India and endeavour on the way to seize this place.

Concerning the watch to be kept for an approaching fleet, the signals to be made, the retreat in case of need of the women and children with the cattle to Hottentots Holland, the hastening of the completion of a portion of the new fortress, and other measures of precaution and defence.

3 September 1672.

Concerning the construction of certain outworks.

Concerning the troops, and plans in case of attack.

27 September 1672.

The *Vliegende Swaan* returned on the 2nd instant in a leaky condition, having had no success.

Concerning the movements of some vessels.

10 October 1672.

Present Governor Isbrand Goske, the Secunde Albert van Preugel, Lieutenants Coenraad van Breitenbach and Johannes Coon, and the Junior Merchant Hendrik Crudop.

Concerning the movements of some vessels.

Some money which was sent out for the purchase of slaves at Angola is to be remitted to Batavia.

Our hospital is usually full of sick men from the passing ships as well as those belonging to the garri-on. We

are now completely out of medicine. It is therefore resolved to take what is necessary from the stock on board the *Zuid Polsbroek* destined for Batavia.

27 October 1672.

Concerning a design entertained by the Company against the island of St Heleua.

The old earthen fort, which is now like a molehill, is to be repaired at once, and every available workman is to be put upon it.

21 November 1672.

A runaway drummer is outlawed, and a reward of 25 rds is set upon his head.

22 November 1672.

Concerning the neglect of a skipper to seize a French boat at the island of St Vincent.

28 November 1672.

Our Superiors have instructed us not to send any more expeditions inland to purchase cattle, in order that the Hottentots may bring their stock here for sale. But those who are richest in cattle have not visited this place for about three years, as they fear being murdered and plundered by their enemies, the Hottentots who live nearest to us. These, on account of their internal wars, are now so destitute of cattle that they only occasionally bring a lean cow or a few poor sheep to barter.

We are now much in need of cattle, as our stock has been diminished by disease, accidents, and the lions. The return fleet will require slaughter cattle, and draught oxen are wanted for the conveyance of material to the new fort.

At the invitation of the Captain of the Chainouquas, a trading party of twelve men is therefore to be sent to his people.

30 November 1672.

Present : Governor Goske, Messrs Van Breugel, Van Breitenbach, Coon, and Crudop, and two sea captains.

Concerning the expedition against St Helena. The ships *Vrijheid*, *Zuid Polsbroek*, and *Cattenburgh*, with the flute *Vliegende Swaan*, will sail from this bay on the 10th of next month, with 180 soldiers and 150 sailors.

Jacob de Geus, skipper of the *Vrijheid*, is to have command of the expedition. Coenraad van Breitenbach is to have command of the soldiers with the provisional rank of captain.

Various arrangements connected with this expedition.

27 December 1672.

Concerning the crime of manslaughter committed here by the surgeon of a Danish ship, and an attempt to shield the offender by an officer of the same ship.

28 December 1672.

On the 29th of last February the principal officer at Mauritius, the Junior Merchant George Frederick Wreede, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which he was endeavouring to explore some neighbouring islands.

Our Superiors have appointed Mr Hubert Hugo to be Commander of that island.

The yacht *Pijl* is to proceed to Mauritius, taking the necessary supplies. Mr Hugo will sail in her, also three freemen with their families.

Mr Hugo propose to send the yacht from Mauritius to Madagascar for a cargo of slaves, but seeing that the French have a settlement there and we do not know how far they may have extended it, and that the English are in the practice of visiting the island for slaves, it is resolved that the yacht proceed from Mauritius to Batavia with a cargo of ebony.

It is resolved to increase the garrison at Mauritius from 50 to 67 men.

Concerning the offenders belonging to the Danish ship.

31 December 1672.

Concerning a quantity of damaged goods in the warehouse.

11 January 1673.

Concerning the expedition against St Helena. A small vessel is sent with instructions to the fleet.

The garrison is to be increased by retaining men from passing ships.

Our men are to be withdrawn from Dassen Island and Saldanha Bay, except two soldiers and a corporal who will remain at the latter place. If an enemy appears there, they are to set fire to the buildings, and immediately fall back to this place.

The sheep are to be removed from Robben Island, and a boat is to be kept there constantly, so that our people may leave upon the approach of an enemy.

Concerning some additions to the defences.

The ebony now here is to be sent to Batavia.

The *Goudvink* is to survey False Bay.

6 February 1673.

Concerning some specie to be sent to Batavia.

21 February 1673.

The last trading party sent inland succeeded in obtaining by barter 370 sheep and 256 head of horned cattle, among which, however, are not many that can be used as draught oxen.

A certain captain of the Soeswas, by name Klaas, promised to do his best to collect for us among his people fifty good young draught oxen, and has now sent us word that they are ready.

Sergeant Hieronymus Cruse, a clerk, and twenty soldiers, will go for these cattle from Klaas, and also do their utmost to procure as many more as possible, taking with them merchandize for that purpose.

11 April 1673.

Concerning the winds in the Indian Ocean, and the best course for ships between the Cape and Batavia.

17 April 1673.

The Issuer of Stores, Willem van Dieden, on account of neglect of duty and drunkenness, is released from service and becomes a free man.

17 May 1673.

An offender in a ship is to be sent to Batavia for trial.

11 July 1673.

Present: Governor Isbrand Goske, the Secunde Albert van Breugel, and Messrs Dirk Smient and Hendrik Crudop.

For some time past complaints have been made about the Hottentot captain Gonnema, his subjects and allied people, that they have committed many deeds of violence upon the Company's servants and free burghers. They have not only stolen cattle and burned houses, so that a great number of cattle were lost to us and a Dutch woman died, but also last year they murdered two of our burghers who went out with our license to shoot seacows for the sustenance of their families, burnt their waggon, and took possession of their oxen. Eight of our Netherland burghers, having with them a slave, two waggons, and eight oxen, who went out with the intention of shooting large game, would have been already murdered by them, if it had not been for the captain Oedasoa and the Sonquas his allies. Gonnema's people

are besieging our burghers upon a point of land from which they cannot escape, and where they must die of hunger when their provisions are expended. Gonnema has not informed us of his motives for these hostile proceedings.

The intentions of the Company have always been friendly towards these people.

These acts tend to the total ruin of our good inhabitants, and in the interest of the Company and the welfare of the community can no longer be endured. It is therefore resolved after mature deliberation, in order to rescue our eight burghers if they are still alive, to send out with all haste an expedition against Gonnema's people. The relief expedition is to consist of 36 servants of the Company and an equal number of burghers, and is to be under the command of Ensign Hieronymus Cruse. All are to be provided with guns, ammunition, and provisions for eight days. The party is to receive orders that if they find any violence has been done to our Netherlanders by the said Hottentot chief, as we are informed is certainly the case, they are to retaliate in such a way upon Gonnema and all who have assisted him that their descendants will be too terrified ever to offend Netherlanders again.

14 July 1673.

One of the freemen's boats returned this morning and brought tidings that eight days ago Gonnema's people, under pretence of bartering away sheep, appeared at our outpost in Saldanha Bay and treacherously murdered the person in charge, by name Dirk van den Heerengraef, a soldier, and two freemen. One soldier only escaped, who brings the news. The Hottentots plundered the post.

It is feared that our eight missing burghers have met with the same fate.

Ensign Cruse is to be apprised immediately of what has happened, and the force under his command is to be strengthened by eleven freemen and seven servants of the Company, all mounted. The Ensign is to be instructed to attack Gonnema's people and endeavour to ruin them, sparing none of the men (sonder ijets dat mannelick is te verschoonen).

31 August 1673.

Concerning a scarcity of provisions.

Until the arrival of the expected supplies from Batavia, the ration of rice is to be reduced from 40 lbs to 30 lbs a month, but the deficiency will be made good in cash.

It is resolved to get from the first passing ships as large a quantity of beans, peas, and groats as can be spared.

In order that they may provide clothing for themselves, such workmen as are engaged in quarrying stone or as masons are to receive in money nine months' wages in every year.

2 May 1674.

The old fort is to be broken down at once.

Concerning the return fleet.

18 May 1674.

The *Baars* is to accompany the return fleet.

Some of the cannon of the old fort are to be sent to India.

13 December 1674.

The church council submits two names for the election of an elder in the place of the one retiring. Objections are taken to both, and fresh nominations are called for. The officer who sits in the council as Political Commissioner should not be nominated as elder. One elder should be a burgher, the other a servant of the Company.

From two names submitted by the church council a deacon is chosen.

Some Roman Catholics have settled here. The church council submits for approval a resolution adopted by it in the case of Roman Catholic parents presenting children for baptism with Roman Catholic sponsors. It is of opinion that the children should be baptized if other sponsors are not forthcoming, but that the parents ought first to be admonished to endeavour to procure sponsors of the true reformed faith. The church council is referred to the instructions concerning baptism received from Batavia in the time of Commander Wagenaar, which accord with the view it has taken, and is informed that the custom of India is to be observed in every respect.

It is resolved that hereafter the burgher council shall present a double list of names in time, so that on new year's day the newly elected councillor may be installed, when the one retiring shall take the office of lieutenant of the militia.

The Orphan Chamber is to consist of two servants of the Company and three burghers, one of the last to be the secretary. Hendrik Crudop is appointed President of the Orphan Chamber. Ensign Hieronymus Cruse is appointed a member. The burgher Jchannes Pretorius is appointed secretary.

21 January 1675.

Concerning a distressed Danish ship which has put into Table Bay. Her captain requests to be supplied with six tons of rice. Three tons are to be sold to him.

22 January 1675.

Concerning the lease of the Company's garden Rustenburg.

The water mill is leased to Jan de Beer for two years. He is to pay f 300 a year for it, and is to return it in

good order. He is to charge one sixth of the grain or a proportionate amount in money for grinding.

31 January 1675.

Broad Council, concerning ships only.

22 February 1675.

The license of Elbert Diemer to sell meat, oil, vinegar, &c, by retail is renewed. A scale of charges is fixed.

26 February 1675.

Concerning a ship in distress met with near Dassen Island.

26 March 1675.

At Mauritius criminal proceedings have not been conducted recently in accordance with justice. A particular case is to be investigated. Until further orders are received from our Superiors in the Fatherland or the High Authorities at Batavia, the Commander at Mauritius is inhibited from carrying sentences into execution, unless in cases of extreme urgency, before they have been reviewed. A request of the deacons to be allowed certain dues from ships towards the maintenance of the poor is acceded to.

26 April 1675.

The Secunde Albert van Breugel, having been guilty of extreme carelessness and inattention to his duties, is brought to account.

2 September 1675.

Further proceedings against the Secunde Van Breugel.

11 September 1675.

The effects of the Secunde Van Breugel are taken possession of as security in case of any deficiency being found in the goods that have been in his charge.

14 September 1675.

Present: Governor Isbrand Goske, Lieutenant Dirk Smient, the Junior Merchant Hendrik Crudop, and Ensign Hieronymus Cruse.

The conduct of the Merchant Van Breugel makes it necessary to place some one else in charge of the warehouses.

Anthonie de Vogel, who has just arrived from the Fatherland, is to relieve Hendrik Crudop of the duties of Treasurer.

Hendrik Crudop is to take charge of the warehouses.

20 September 1675.

The Merchant Van Breugal having secretly burned some papers, he is deprived of his ordinary residence and is removed to a house in the castle, which he is not to leave without permission.

30 December 1675.

Some grasping and self seeking burghers having in the disposal of vegetables and fruit contravened the regulations made for the benefit of the community, it is resolved to renew the proclamations fixing the prices of all eatables and forbidding their sale at higher rates.

As the same thing has happened with regard to the sale of fresh and salt fish, only two persons are to be permitted to sell this article hereafter, namely, Theunis Dirksen and the widow of Thielman Hendriks, the first of whom is to be bound to offer daily fresh or salt fish at the established prices.

Regulations concerning the sale of sugar-beer and wine.

The privilege of making bricks and flooring tiles is continued to Wouter Mostert, the bricks to be sold at *f*7 and the tiles at *f*30 the thousand.

The burghers are to pay a poll tax towards the cost of repairing bridges and destroying ravenous animals.

The purchase or landing of tobacco and ammunition from ships is forbidden under penalty of banishment.

A burgher councillor is elected from a double list of names.

The burgher councillor whose turn it is to retire is to continue in office another year.

31 December 1675.

The widow Jannetje Ferdinandus and Barend Brinkman are licensed to sell Cape beer for one year upon payment of 100 rixdollars each.

The burgher Hendrik Evertsen Smith is licensed to brew Cape beer upon payment of 100 rixdollars a year.

A payment is made to Wouter Mostert for work done according to contract.

A soldier is promoted to be a clerk.

3 January 1676.

Present: Their Honours Isbrand Goske and Johan Bax, and Ensign Cruse.

Hendrik Crudop is promoted to the rank of Merchant.

Anthonie de Vogel is made a member of the Council of Policy and of the Council of Justice.

Lieutenant Dirk Smient is promoted to the rank of Captain, with pay at the rate of f75 a month.

5 February 1676.

Broad Council.

Nicholas Verburg, Admiral of the Return Fleet and First Councillor of India, produces a commission from the Indian Authorities empowering him to examine into and arrange the affairs of the Cape Government. It is resolved that his presentation to the people in the capacity of Commissioner take place with the usual ceremonies on the 6th instant. His Honour Governor

Goske assents to this, notwithstanding the express stipulation made upon his appointment in the Fatherland that he was not to be subject to any Commissioner whatever during the term of his government.

Concerning the sailing of some ships.

Pieter de Neyn, fiscal of the return fleet, was excluded from the Fleet's Council on the 5th of December last, on account of his debauched life. He is now considered unfit to fill that office with respectability, and is superseded by Barthelt Sonhius.

12 February 1676.

Broad Council.

Permission is given to a man and woman in the fleet to be married.

Permission is granted to a number of burghers to make and sell sugar beer while the return fleet is at anchor.

The Merchant Albert van Breugel, who is detained in the castle, petitions the Commissioner to be released. It is resolved that an action be instituted against him without further delay to recover the amount of his deficiencies.

19 February 1676.

Broad Council.

The promotions made by the Cape Council on the 3rd of January are confirmed.

Hendrik Crudop is appointed Secunde, with a salary of f80 a month.

After the sailing of the fleet the Council of the Cape government is to consist of His Honour the Governor Joan Bax, entitled Van Herentals, as President, the Merchant and Secunde Hendrik Crudop, the Captain Dirk Smient, the Ensign Hieronymus Cruse, the Treasurer Anthonie de Vogel, and Martinus van Banchem.

The *Voorhout* is to be sent to Madagascar for slaves.

The return fleet is to sail on the 12th instant.

Martinus van Banchem is appointed Secretary of the Council and Salesman in the Company's Retail Store.

4 March 1676.

Broad Council.

Concerning the licensed beersellers.

The three burgher councillors present a petition in the name of the whole body of freemen. They ask to be placed in full possession of the cattle captured in the expedition against Gonnema and lent to them. To be allowed to sell their wine, grain, and fruit, according to value, upon payment of such taxes as may be considered proper. To be allowed the right of trade in merchandize such as the freemen enjoy in Batavia. That those burghers who have no land may have ground assigned to them at Hottentots Holland, and may be supplied on lease with cattle. And for the comfort of the poor that the price of rice may be reduced.

The petition is to be referred to the Chamber of Seventeen, and the Commissioner Verburg undertakes to deliver it and to speak favourably for the burghers.

11 March 1676.

Broad Council.

It is resolved that on the 13th instant, His Honour Joan Bax, entitled Van Herentals, shall assume the government, and shall be inducted and presented to the people with the proper ceremonies.

Concerning some money to be sent to Madagascar for the purchase of slaves.

A vessel is to be sent to Mauritius for lime, as owing to the scarcity of shells and firewood at this place the completion of the new fortress is delayed.

19 March 1676.

Concerning a ship.

Concerning a warehouse which is to be used as a hospital.

The Merchant and late Secunde Albert van Breugel is accorded liberty to go out and in the castle as he chooses.

Concerning the widow of a clergyman.

A cutter is to be sent to Hout Bay for firewood.

26 March 1676.

We have received information from Hottentots Holland that a kraal of Sonquas called by the Hottentots Obiquas, dependents of Gonnema and brigands, have murdered three burghers at the Breede River. It is unanimously resolved to send Lieutenant Cruse with fifty soldiers, about the same number of freemen, and a band of friendly Hottentots, inland, provided with provisions for three weeks, to seek these pests and to use all diligence to ruin them for the general security. The booty which with God's blessing they may obtain will be divided among them in fair proportion by the Governor and Council.

Concerning a slave released from prison.

5 May 1676.

Concerning some ships.

10 May 1676.

Concerning some ships.

13 May 1676.

Concerning the departure of some ships.

29 May 1676.

Concerning the departure of a ship.

At his urgent request the Merchant Albert van Breugel is permitted to proceed to Batavia to have his case investigated there.

1 June 1676.

Anthonie de Vogel has left for Batavia.

The following officers have seats assigned to them in the Council of Justice: the Treasurer Johannes Ravensbergh, the Ensign Jacob Croon, and the Bookkeeper Theodore Welker.

19 June 1676.

All servants of the Company are prohibited from making sugar beer, which privilege is left to freemen only.

In addition to his other duties, the Merchant and Secunde Hendrik Crudop has for a long time been acting as Fiscal. He is now relieved of that office by the temporary appointment of Gerbrand Mulder.

25 July 1676.

The English ship *Phoenix* has put in here in distress, having encountered a hurricane about three hundred leagues to the eastward of the Cape. Her officers have asked to be supplied with some spars and other woodwork; as also with refreshments. We have informed them that we are destitute of such materials, owing to the loss on the island of Mayo of one of our ships which had spare masts, tar, &c, on board for the replenishment of our magazines. They continue to ask for aid, and state that without assistance in spare they will be unable to leave this place.

It is therefore resolved to show them the nearest forests and to help them to cut down and transport the necessary timber. The Governor and Council will fix the amount to be paid for this assistance. Concerning the refreshments applied for, it is resolved to give them a permit, according to the former custom, to purchase for their money from the free inhabitants of this place sheep, vegetables, &c, provided the burghers report daily what they dispose of.

10 July 1676.

Concerning the destruction of the bushes used as fuel.

Concerning an old account for work done by a burgher.

Concerning waggons belonging to burghers passing the castle at night.

Concerning the burning of lime.

The burgher militia is to assemble for parade and drill four times a year.

Concerning a clerk.

18 August 1676.

Concerning the sellers of Cape beer.

In the year 1672 the burgher Willem Willems shot a Hottentot, and then escaped justice by concealing himself in a Danish ship and proceeding to Europe. In the following year he returned to this country with some free immigrants in the ship *Europa*, when he produced a safe conduct signed by the Prince of Orange. Hereupon he was placed on Robben Island for detention until instructions could be received from the Chamber of Seventeen. We were instructed in a letter of the 12th of May 1674 to send him with his wife and children to Mauritius there to get his living as a free man, but this we have not yet done as his wife asserted that she could not find a purchaser for her property. Finally in a letter of the 28th of September 1675 we are empowered to deal in this matter. His wife is leading a disgraceful life. It is resolved that they both be deported to Batavia.

As our stock of cattle is now very small and as certain Hottentot captains have sent an invitation to us to come and trade with them, it is resolved to send a party of twenty-four men with suitable merchandize to endeavour to procure a good supply.

Concerning an estate in administration by the Orphan Masters.

3 September 1676.

Willem Willems and his wife are to leave for Batavia in the *Vrye Zee*.

Concerning the sale of some property in the estate of a deceased burgher.

Concerning the sailing of a ship.

9 September 1676.

A small vessel is sold to the burghers Willem van Dieden and Willem Cornelissen, who have the right to melt oil and generally to trade at Saldanha Bay and the neighbouring islands.

1 October 1676.

Concerning the landing of some bricks.

Concerning the movements of some small vessels.

Concerning the sailing of some ships.

9 October 1676.

Concerning the sale of rice.

Concerning some discrepancies in the books of the magazine.

27 October 1676.

Concerning the unprovoked murders committed by Gonnema's adherents upon our burghers who went inland to shoot game for the sustenance of their families.

The expedition which we sent out in March to avenge the innocent blood that was shed returned to our sorrow without success.

On the 19th of this month the burgher Willem van Dieden brought here from Saldanha Bay a Hottentot named Captain Jacob, a mortal enemy of the Gonnemas, by whom he was brought to poverty and ruin. This Captain Jacob was sent out as a spy, under pretence of purchasing cattle, and has returned with information

that Gonnema is encamped with his people at no greater distance than about a day's journey beyond the Berg River, in the Sugarbergen, where they can be attacked on both sides. The Namaquas and the Chariguriquas, their sworn enemies, are behind them, so that they cannot well escape in that direction.

Captain Jacob offers himself as a guide, and as there is no reason to doubt that Gonnema is there himself with a good quantity of cattle, of which the Honourable Company is now much in need, it is resolved in God's name to fit out an expedition in the most secret manner, which is to be ready before Sunday evening. The expedition is to be under command of Captain Dirk Smient and Lieutenant Hieronymus Cruse, both officers of experience, and will consist of such number of men as they may think necessary.

Some men are banished to Robben Island for a time for plundering the Company's gardens.

Concerning the strengthening of some weak points in the masonry of the castle.

A cutter is to be sent to Visser's Bay for lime.

25 November 1676.

On the 17th instant Jacob de Werelt, Senior Merchant and Director of Miners, arrived here in the *Vrijheid* on his way to the Indies, and he has since been examining this country as well as the limited time would permit. The specimens of ore found here in former times and sent to the Fatherland were pronounced by our Superiors to be not worth the cost of removal. It is resolved not to detain the *Vrijheid* on this account.

The expedition under Captain Smient and Lieutenant Cruse has returned unsuccessful, Gonnema having obtained notice of the approach of our force. From one of his accomplices, however, by name Captain Kees, 165 head of horned cattle and 30 sheep were taken, which he

was herding for Gonnema at Saldanha Bay, and a few of his Hottentots were killed in revenge for the blood shed long since. As the booty does not more than cover the cost of the expedition, the Hottentot captains who acquitted themselves well are to be presented with a quantity of tobacco, beads, bread, and eight head of cattle. The common Hottentots who accompanied the expedition are to be presented with tobacco, beads, and bread, according to merit. Not to discourage the freemen, they are to have a feast day instead of cattle.

As it is feared that Gonnema or his adherents may attempt to injure us again, it is resolved to station eight soldiers under a corporal at Riet Valley to protect the cattle kept there.

10 December 1676.

The trading expedition sent out in September, on account of not having sufficient good tobacco, could only obtain from the Hessequas 239 head of horned cattle and 226 sheep. A much greater number is needed. Captain Klaas, of the Soeswas, offers to supply cattle in exchange for merchandize. It is therefore resolved to send Lieutenant Cruse with a sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-four soldiers, to trade with Captain Klaas and the Hessequas.

As the whole of the tobacco in the warehouses of the Company is damaged, it is resolved to purchase from Lieutenant Cruse 400 pounds which he has in possession at two light gulden the pound, and to serve out the damaged tobacco to the slaves, who have recently been increased in number by 250.

14 December 1676.

The trading expedition is to leave today.

Concerning the inspection of outposts.

Concerning the care of some orphan children.

Concerning new year presents to the sergeants who have been superintending and to the slaves who have been working at the fortifications.

28 December 1676.

The Rev Mr Hulzenaar presents extracts of recent resolutions of the Church Council concerning the baptism of black children. If children whose parents are heathens are presented for baptism the rite should be deferred and the parents be instructed in Christianity, so as to be baptized at the same time. Children of mixed blood should be baptized. It is resolved to thank the Church Authorities for their zeal, and to refer them to the Instructions from Batavia.

The Church Council thinks it is very necessary that a school should be established here for the education of black children. It is resolved to look about for a qualified teacher, and in the mean time the cleverest of the black children are to attend the school for Europeans, besides which a proper black person is to be employed to recite prayers morning and evening to the slaves and to instruct them.

The different Councils submit double lists of names for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Jan Valkenryk is elected Burgher Councillor.

Johannes Pretorius is elected Deacon.

It is resolved to establish a matrimonial court, according to the custom of India. As commissioners are appointed Martinus van Banchem, Wouter Mostert, Johannes Pretorius, and Andries de Man, the first to be President and the last to be Secretary.

Hendrik Evertsen Smith is licensed to brew and sell beer.

Concerning the making and selling of sugar beer.

The lease of the mill is renewed.

The widow Barbara Geems and the wife of the Sick

Visitor Gerrit Victor are licensed to bake and sell bread. The weight and price of the bread are fixed. Bread is not to be sold to burghers until the garrison and the ship's people are satisfied.

The usual present of strong drink to the workmen at this time of the year is postponed until the arrival of the fleet.

To prevent waste of grain, no one is permitted to sell or exchange with another any wheat, rye, or barley, but these must be sold to the Company, wheat at $f12$, rye at $f10$, and barley at $f7$ the muid. The Company will sell it again to such as are in need.

Concerning the licensed dealers in wine and brandy.

Concerning the provision for children to be made out of the estate of a deceased burgher.

The proclamation against washing clothes in the river above the tank is to be renewed and stringently enforced.

School fees are fixed at the following rates: Children learning the alphabet 6 heavy dubbeltjes, those who are learning to spell and read 10 ditto, and those who are learning arithmetic 16 ditto a month. Those who are supported from church funds and those who are unable to pay to be taught for the love of God.

It is resolved to place two or more of the cleverest black boys with every smith, carpenter, mason, and other master mechanic, to be taught trades, so that they may become more useful to the Company.

Seats in the church are assigned according to their rank to a number of officers.

31 December 1676.

Johannes Ravensbergh and Wouter Mostert are appointed Orphan Masters.

Some other appointments are made.

All weights and measures are to be brought to the fiscal's office next Monday to be tested by commissioners appointed for the purpose.

1 January 1677.

The overseer on Robben Island is promoted to be a Sergeant.

Some convicts on Robben Island have their sentences mitigated.

The newly elected officers of the various boards take the usual oaths.

9 January 1677.

The little vessel *Bode* is to be sent to examine the west coast. She is to be accompanied by the freemen's cutter the *Haagman*, this being a suitable vessel to run close in shore when necessary.

Arrangements for assembling the burgher militia for drill and inspection.

Concerning a proclamation to be issued against harbouring or assisting runaway servants and slaves.

Concerning various matters connected with the expedition about to be sent to examine the west coast.

25 February 1677.

Concerning ships only.

28 February 1677.

Concerning despatches to be sent away.

Concerning two officers of a ship.

4 March 1677.

Concerning the funeral of a sea captain and the promotion of the mate to the vacant office.

Concerning ships.

A small vessel is to be sent to the coast of Sofala and to Madagascar to endeavour to procure a cargo of rice.

Concerning the castle.

Concerning the re-engagement of some servants of the Company whose term of service has expired.

8 March 1677.

Concerning ships.

Concerning the sale of the effects of some deceased persons.

Concerning six French prisoners.

10 March 1677.

Concerning ships.

14 March 1677.

Concerning ships.

Concerning the price of brandy.

23 March 1677.

Concerning the scarcity of rice in India.

The growth of wheat is to be encouraged here by every possible means.

Concerning trespassing of cattle on cultivated ground, fencing, and hedge planting.

A reduction of one half is made in the issue of rice to the soldiers.

The burgher councillors are to frame and send in a list of names of those who must necessarily be provided with rice, and it is to be sold to no others.

As much ground at Hout Bay as they can furnish servants to cultivate with wheat is leased for twelve years to Willem Schalk van der Merwe and Pieter van der Westhuizen, both diligent and experienced husbandmen, on the following conditions: They are to pay to the Company one tenth of the wheat grown, they are to have the right of grazing thirty head of cattle, and they are to have the manure of the Company's kraals at that place.

26 March 1677.

The lease of the garden and vineyard Rustenburg is renewed to the old tenant at 3,000 Cape gulden a year.

The tenant may pay the whole rent in wine at twenty rixdollars the half aum, and has the right to sell wine by wholesale or retail to whom he will at a certain fixed rate. He has an exclusive privilege also to deal in strong drink within certain bounds, and may make brandy, for which purpose the Company will furnish a still upon payment. Various other privileges and conditions are attached to the lease.

Concerning the sailing of a ship.

Concerning a slave of a free burgher who has been taken to Batavia by a servant of the Company.

Some oxen are lent by the Company to a number of indigent farmers to enable them to plough their ground.

The burgher councillors present a petition from the farmers to be supplied with slaves. A cargo of 93 slaves has just been received from Ceylon. A commission is appointed to prepare a list of the most diligent and most needy farmers, to whom slaves will be supplied.

The burgher councillors submit a list of names of persons who should, in their opinion, be supplied with rice. The discussion of the subject is postponed until April, because the return fleet from Ceylon is now here, and many of the people belonging to it are refreshing themselves at the houses of the burghers, so that this is not an opportune time for a change. In April the reduction will be made, so as to encourage the cultivation of wheat. Many of the freemen have wheat on hand, and give to the Hottentots the rice which they have obtained so easily from the Company.

The farmers who are to be supplied with slaves are to be charged thirty rixdollars each for them.

12 April 1677.

The *Cabeljauw* is to be sent to Mauritius for a supply of lime and timber for this place. Twelve Malabar slaves and an overseer are to be sent in her to assist in

burning lime should there not be a sufficient quantity in readiness.

Concerning the trade in slaves at Madagascar.

The *Voorhout* and a cutter are to be sent to the Bay of St Augustine to traffic for slaves. They will afterwards proceed to Mozambique and Sofala to ascertain what prospects there are of obtaining slaves at those places. They will then examine the coast southward to Os Medos de Ouro, where the *Grundel* left behind 17 men in 1671.

Lieutenant Cruse reports that a good many half breed sheep were seen among flocks belonging to Hottentots, which these people asserted they had obtained from freemen. The Hottentots often graze their flocks close by those of the Company, and may secrete our sheep among their own and retain them under pretence of obtaining them from burghers. It is therefore resolved to renew the proclamation forbidding the freemen from keeping any other than half breed sheep, and to add to it a clause prohibiting them from paying Hottentots for labour in sheep.

3 May 1677.

Concerning ships.

By order of the Directors the cattle which were taken from Gonnema in the expeditions of 1673 and 1674, and thereafter lent to the free burghers, are now presented to them in full property.

15 May 1677.

Concerning ships' people.

Some Company's servants whose term of service has expired are to return to the Fatherland with the fleet now in the bay.

21 May 1677.

Concerning ships' affairs.

Concerning some money due to a burgher

8 June 1677.

Concerning the departure of a ship.

A woman convicted of theft by the Council of Justice is banished to Robben Island.

A burgher who has supplied some sheep to ships at Dassen Island receives payment at the rate of *f*6 each. He is to have the use of the pasture on that island in future upon payment of forty sheep yearly.

A letter from the sergeant in charge at Hottentots Holland is read, in which it is stated that the Hottentots who are allied with us are bartering great numbers of cattle from the Hessequas and other tribes. This may produce very injurious consequences to the Honourable Company. It has been undertaken without our knowledge or consent, and will tend to increase the price of cattle.

It is resolved to call the Hottentot captains who have been so engaged before us, to inform them of our displeasure, and to represent that their friendship appears to be only assumed. Further to state to them that if they do not desist from this conduct, the Company will be compelled to keep a watchful eye upon them. It is also resolved to endeavour by means of presents to get them to engage not to barter cattle from other Hottentots, except with our knowledge and consent, and whenever any are so bartered to bind themselves to deliver a portion to the Company; also to induce them to deliver something yearly as homage, even if the presents to them at first must be doubled.

Captains Kuiper and Thomas, who have been engaged in this bartering, are now here. They have come in company with some messengers from Gonnema, who represent that their mission is to ascertain if peace cannot be established. They are persons of no rank and have brought no peace offerings, having merely come to make enquiries. They assert that if the prospects are favour-

able Gonnema will visit us himself and will henceforth trade in friendship. This is a matter of great importance to the Company as well as to the free inhabitants, and has long been desired, provided it can be entered into creditably to the Honourable Company.

It is resolved to let the messengers know that this overture is agreeable to us, and that when Gonnema's people come nearer, make due submission to the Company, and a more respectable deputation appears, we are prepared to enter into a firm peace, in which Captains Kuiper and Schacher must also be included. They intend to return tomorrow. A safe conduct to hold good for three months is to be given to them. Lieutenant Cruse is to entertain them and is to send to Gonnema in his own name a good piece of tobacco with the message that our great Captain will not send a present because none has been received by him.

Concerning the sailing of a ship.

24 June 1677.

Present: Governor Joan Bax, entitled Van Herentals, the Secunde Hendrik Crudop, Captain Dirk Smient, Lieutenant Hieronymus Cruse, and Secretary Martinus van Banchem.

The Hottentot ambassadors who left this place with a safe conduct on the 9th instant have returned, bringing with them a present of nine head of cattle, and accompanied by three men of position named Nengue, Harru, and Nuquma, who are empowered by their chiefs Gonnema and Oedaso to ask for a firm peace from the Honourable Company. The ambassadors with their followers are admitted to the Council Chamber. The conditions of peace are made known to them, but as it would be useless to observe formalities with these stupid and barbarous Africans who cannot enter into contracts after our manner, the terms are embodied in the follow-

ing few short clauses. These have been interpreted and explained to them several times, and in the presence of the burgher councillors Elbert Diemer and Jan Valkenryk and the burgher ensign Willem van Dieden, they have signified their consent and acceptance by a general shout of Sam ! Sam !

In the first place the ambassadors of Gonnema and Oedasoa request forgiveness for the acts which occasioned the war, and ask that a friendly intercourse may be established as before.

They offer and promise as tribute and acknowledgment of this peace to deliver thirty head of cattle upon the arrival of the first return fleet in every year.

They promise to punish their people in the same manner as we do ours.

They engage to wage no war against any of our allies without our knowledge.

In this peace are included the captains Kuiper and Schacher, also the petty captain Kees, and all who are under Gonnema, Schacher, and Kuiper.

It is resolved to send to Gonnema in return for the nine head of cattle, and as a recognition of peace on our part, a present of tobacco, pipes, beads, &c. Also to make some presents to his messengers and in smaller quantity to the common people who are here with them.

2 July 1677.

Concerning instructions having reference to individual traders.

The newly appointed Commander of Mauritius, who has arrived here from the Fatherland, has a seat in the Council assigned to him during his stay.

Concerning a report of a French fleet having sailed from Europe to attack the Cape. Some soldiers and provisions are to be landed from the fleet now in the bay.

A letter is read from the sergeant in charge at Hotten-

tots Holland, stating that an old quarrel has been revived by Captain Koopman and others of less note against Captain Klaas, and that they have taken some cattle from him. It is feared that Captain Klaas, who is of all the Hottentots the most faithful and best disposed towards the Company, may be greatly damaged, and it is therefore resolved that Lieutenant Cruse proceed to Hottentots Holland with instructions to send the sergeant with twelve soldiers to forbid and prevent hostilities and to endeavour to bring all the captains to the Cape that the Governor may arbitrate between them.

Concerning ships.

14 July 1677.

Concerning ships.

The *Bode* is to be sent to the Mauritius with the new Commander.

Six slaves are given to the new Commander of Mauritius.

Three burghers obtain leave to proceed to Mauritius in the *Bode*. They are to have assistance there to commence farming. One of them, by name Bartholomew Borms, asks to be allowed to take with him the two orphan children of the late Pieter van Meerhof and his wife Eva, who are now being maintained by the deacons from the funds for the poor. The request is acceded to, as it will relieve the deacons' funds, but he will be bound to bring up the children as Christians in a proper manner.

A woman who is confined on Robben Island for repeated acts of theft is banished to Mauritius for life.

To our shame these heathen Hottentots have often reproached us by complaining that we have not administered strict justice, in that we did not punish Willem Willems who shot one of their people. This man has again made his appearance here, having returned from Batavia. It is resolved to send him to Mauritius.

A sergeant and twelve men were sent to stop the internecine war between the Hottentots and to bring the captains to this place to have their disputes settled. In consequence of this, the captains have made their appearance, and upon our earnest advice have agreed to desist from hostilities, to live henceforth in friendship with each other, and to restore the captured cattle on both sides. A sergeant and twelve men are now sent to see this last arrangement carried out, and in the mean time the captains are detained here, so that when our party returns further arrangements for binding them closer in friendship to each other may be made according to circumstances.

23 July 1677.

Arrangements for the departure of the *Bode*.

Apprenticeship of the two children of the late Pieter van Meerhof to Bartholomew Borms, to which the deacons as guardians of the poor are parties. Borms and his wife are present. The terms of apprenticeship provide for the proper sustenance, clothing, and education of the children. The girl is to be free whenever the Commander of Mauritius shall see fit or when she marries. The boy is to be taught a trade or some other employment by which he can afterwards earn a living. He is to be free at twenty years of age. Borms is stated to have been a personal friend of the children's father. The apprentices are placed under the protection of the Commander of Mauritius.

A deserving slave is emancipated.

Concerning a debt of a burgher.

29 July 1677.

Some messengers have arrived from Gonnema, who state that he is now encamped about a quarter of an hour's journey beyond the Berg River. He requests that a

party may be sent to meet him on this side of the river, to trade with him for cattle, and says that he will return with them to the Cape to pay his respects to the Great Captain. Lieutenant Cruse proffers his services, and it is resolved to send him with two corporals and eighteen soldiers to trade with Gonnema.

The freemen who were once in the habit of shooting seacows for the sustenance of their families have of late feared to go inland for that purpose, owing to the murders committed by the Hottentots. Notice is now to be given that as many as desire to go out shooting can accompany Lieutenant Cruse to the Berg River. They will thus strengthen our trading party and provide a supply of meat, which is greatly needed for the Company's servants and slaves.

The new fiscal, Mr Tobias Vlasvath, is to be installed in his office tomorrow.

Concerning the common crime of sheepstealing, and measures to be taken to prevent it.

24 September 1677.

Concerning intelligence received from the Fatherland.

Concerning defence in case of being attacked by an enemy.

Concerning ships.

Some gunpowder and medicines are to be landed from the ships now in the bay.

The messenger of the court of justice is degraded and banished for having tampered with some witnesses.

A constable is discharged and sent to India for misconduct.

A Hottentot who has become possessed of a gun, without our being able to ascertain from whom or how he obtained it, is shooting large game inland to the prejudice of our hunters. To enable us to get hold of the

person who has been guilty of furnishing him with this weapon, the hunters are authorized to seize the Hottentot and to bring him to us. A proclamation is to be issued on the subject.

2 October 1677.

The overseer at Hottentots Holland reports that he has sent out Hottentot scouts who have informed him that the Hessequas have returned according to their promise to their camping ground of last year, where it appears they are expecting a trading party from us. It is resolved to send a party of ten servants of the Company and ten freemen to barter cattle from them. One third of the horned cattle so bartered will be sold at cost price to the twenty poorest farmers, to assist them to plough.

The party is to be accompanied by some hippopotamus hunters.

The stock of cattle on hand is very small, and a large return fleet is expected. It is therefore resolved to send a trading party of ten men under Lieutenant Cruse to barter a good quantity from Gonnema.

The slaves in the hospital have hitherto had the same rations as soldiers, but this has encouraged the idle to feign sickness. It is therefore resolved to reduce their daily ration of meat from one pound to half a-pound, the vegetables to remain as before.

Concerning the reported designs of the French against the Cape, and measures for defence.

The houses about the castle are to be removed.

The islands are to be cleared of cattle.

In case of attack the horned cattle and horses are to be driven over Hottentots Holland mountains and kept there with the herds of Captain Klaas.

If any enemy should land, all the houses that could serve him as shelter are to be set on fire.

16 October 1677.

Concerning some work upon the castle.

Concerning the abandonment of Robben Island in case of need.

In these troublous times the burghers should be kept together and close at hand. No one (except Willem van Dieden) is therefore to be permitted to go inland to shoot game.

In case we are attacked the Hottentots are to be required to drive their cattle at once inland to the mountains, and on no account whatever to furnish our enemies with anything, on pain of the Company's heavy displeasure which they will afterwards be made to feel.

Various measures for defence.

19 October 1677.

Captains Kuiper, Schacher, Thomas, Houtebeen, Gonnema, and Oedasoa, appear before the Council, and readily and cheerfully promise that if the enemy attack us they will at once drive their cattle far away to the mountains. They also agree to leave some of their people in the castle, so that in case of need they may be employed as messengers.

The constable has been spreading false reports concerning this fortress, which tend to very injurious consequences. He has been called upon to point out the height by which (according to his statement) it is commanded, and having done so, the distance has been measured and found far to exceed the range of cannon. This is not only the opinion of the Governor, Lieutenant Cruse, and the Engineer Wittebol, but of all who have knowledge of gunnery. The constable is therefore placed under arrest.

9 November 1677.

Notwithstanding the bartering by the burghers from the Hottentot: of cattle, rhinoceros horns, ivory, ostrich

feathers, and peltries, has been strictly forbidden by order of our Superiors, there are yet found individuals who set at naught the proclamations on this subject, and who sometimes give eight or ten times as much for the merchandize of the Hottentots as it is worth. This greatly damages the Company's trade. It is therefore resolved to forbid the barter of cattle under penalty of corporal punishment, and of other articles under penalty of a fine of twenty reals of eight, besides such further punishment as the case may demand. The burghers are to be required whenever any Hottentots bring these articles to them for sale to direct them to the castle where the goods will be purchased and if the burghers wish resold to them without profit, the object of this regulation being solely to prevent the market price being raised.

All waggons passing the watchhouse Keert de Koe, where the mounted police are stationed, are to be searched for meat, as it is ascertained that some burghers have been purchasing sheep at the Hottentot kraals, slaughtering them there, and conveying the flesh away secretly.

Arrangement with Captain Klaas concerning the care of the Company's cattle in case of this place being attacked. Ten Europeans are to remain with the cattle. A present of beads, tobacco, and an assagai, are made to the faithful Captain Klaas, who has so often proved his attachment to the Company.

For the first time the captains of the Hessequas have visited this place. The Company has often traded with these people far in the interior, and by kind and gentle treatment they have now been induced to visit the fort. To relieve the Company of the great trouble and expense of sending trading parties into the interior, these people, who are richer in cattle than the others, should be induced to come here with them for sale. That they may be well disposed towards us a present is to be made to them.

At the request of his wife, the constable Jacob Jansen,

who is under arrest, is liberated, but under condition that he select two of the best cannon and at his expense have them taken to the height which, as he has stated, commands this castle ; that the cannon be there loaded and discharged, so that the fainthearted and doubtful may be convinced of the falseness of his assertions.

Concerning a muster of the militia.

Concerning the completion of the castle.

23 November 1677.

The muster of the burgher militia is to take place next Friday.

The principal officers of the Company and the burgher councillors with their wives are to be invited to dine at the Governor's house on that day. The other burghers are to be provided with two casks of mum and half a cask of salt pork, besides two pounds of bread and a glass of spirits for each.

Regulations for the conduct of the burghers in case of an attack by an enemy.

The constable Jacob Jansen is restored to his duties, but is fined three months pay, half of which goes to recompense the Company for the cost of removal of the two cannon, and the other half goes to the Council of Justice.

Concerning the sale of wines and spirits.

The Sick Visitor Gerrit Victor becomes a burgher, and is licensed to sell foreign wines in the house of the late Wouter Mostert.

Concerning some waggons hired from burghers.

The *Posthoorn* is sent to Visser's Bay, where she is to remain in readiness to convey intelligence to Batavia or to the Fatherland if this place is attacked. Her crew will catch fish and salt them in while she is lying there.

1 December 1677.

Concerning a ship.

Concerning some cases sent here for trial from Mauritius.

Three burghers make certain arrangements with the Governor and Council, under which they are to proceed to Mauritius and establish themselves there.

Concerning the proclamations against purchasing sheep and slaughtering them at Hottentot kraals, and against bartering cattle from the Hottentots.

Concerning the sale of wines and spirits.

Concerning the sailing of a vessel.

16 December 1677.

Concerning the usual yearly inspection of stores, outposts, &c.

The old church which stands within this fortress must shortly be broken down and removed. The bodies which have been buried within it must also be removed, because the ground is much higher than the general surface, and must be levelled. It is therefore resolved no longer to bury within it, but to set apart a portion of the abandoned garden for a churchyard. It is to be walled in, and in course of time a church is to be erected there. Our clergyman, the Rev Petrus Hulsenaar, died last night. He is to be buried in the middle of the ground where the church is to stand.

The widow of the deceased clergyman is to be allowed the same pension as those in India.

Concerning some soap destroyed by rats in the magazine.

Concerning a proclamation against purchasing clothing from slaves.

22 December 1677.

The *Voorhout* has returned from Madagascar with 77 slaves, who are mostly sick. They are to be lent to the burghers for a year on certain conditions.

An arrangement is made with a free shoemaker and tanner who wishes to proceed to Mauritius.

Concerning some vessels.

20 December 1677.

Concerning a vessel proceeding to Mauritius.

Concerning sickness among the slaves.

The new churchyard is to have a wall six feet high built around it.

The different colleges submit double lists of names for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The newly elected orphan masters are Lieutenant Hieronymus Cruse and the burghers Elbert Diemer and Gerrit Victor, the first two to take the place of retiring officers and the last to take the place of Wouter Mostert deceased.

Gerrit van der Byl is elected burgher councillor in place of Elbert Diemer who retires and according to custom becomes Lieutenant of the burgher militia.

As Commissioners in the Matrimonial Court are elected Johannes Ravensbergh and Elbert Diemer, the first in place of Martinus van Banchem who retires, and the last in place of Wouter Mostert deceased.

10 January 1678.

Concerning some ships.

Twenty-five rixdollars must in future be paid for the privilege of burial inside the church, and two rixdollars for a grave outside.

Concerning the wall round the churchyard.

31 January 1678.

The Honourable Company has for a long time been desirous to establish free farmers at Hottentots Holland, so as to be enabled to reduce the establishment there. At length two industrious men, namely, the master

butcher Jochum Marquaart and the master husbandman Hendrik Elberts, have offered to cultivate ground at that place on certain conditions.

An agreement is therefore entered into with them for three years to the following effect:—

The Company is to lend them forty working oxen, ten cows, seed corn, and all the necessary implements. They are to return the cattle, or to pay for them at the rate of £12 each.

The Company is to lend them twelve male and twelve female slaves for one year.

The Company is to provide them with Dutch servants and extra hands at harvest time, upon the usual payment.

They are to have the use of as much ground as they can cultivate.

They are to have a free right of fishing, and are to be provided with a boat and a seine upon paying for them.

The Company is to provide them with breeding ewes, for the increase of which they are to deliver forty slaughter sheep yearly for every hundred ewes, and are to return the original number at the end of the lease.

They are to pay the Company yearly sixty muids of wheat, twenty of rye, and twenty of barley.

Concerning extra pay to the soldiers working upon the fortifications.

Concerning the garrison.

Concerning the new churchyard.

The militia are to be assembled on Thursday that the new Lieutenant may be installed in office.

Concerning a regulation affecting men in hospital.

Concerning goods in the magazine.

Concerning the sale of spirits on Sundays.

25 February 1678.

Some officers and men of this garrison are to proceed to India with the ships now in the bay.

Concerning some specie.

The free bakers complain of the scarcity of wheat and of the high prices which they are compelled to pay to the farmers for it.

Concerning the limited growth of wheat, the importation of rice, the complaints of the Company, and regulations made for an improvement in these matters.

Concerning some surplus bread in the magazine.

It is resolved to lend some cattle to several poor farmers to encourage them.

Henning Huising and Klaas Gerrits become freemen. They are privileged to keep sheep at the end of the Steenberg which stretch seawards to False Cape, upon condition of delivering to the Company yearly one tenth of the increase in good slaughter wethers.

As at the time of the vine harvest the Company does not always find it easy to supply the casks that are needed, an arrangement is entered into with the free cooper Cornelis Adriansen to make a quantity of leggers, aams, and half-aams.

2 March 1678.

Concerning the sale of rice to the free people.

4 March 1678.

Concerning efforts to be made to induce the free people to cultivate more ground.

A placaat is to be issued on the subject.

Those who pay no attention to their duty in this respect but continue idle and useless to the colony are to be sent to Mauritius or elsewhere.

List of persons to whom rice is to be supplied for a time.

Concerning the sailing of a ship.

7 March 1678.

Concerning the supply of rice to the Company's servants.

Some officers of ships in the bay request permission to sell to the burghers some wines and spirits which they have as a private speculation. The Company's magazine is well stocked with these articles. It is resolved that the request of the officers be granted, but that customs duty be charged for the benefit of the Company at the following rates:—

For a keg of brandy or a half aam of Rhenish wine 8 rixdollars,

For a cask of mum or a half aam of French wine 6 rixdollars.

Tobacco and pipes can also be landed and sold upon payment of the following duties:—

For each pound of tobacco 16 stivers,

For each gross of pipes 30 stivers.

14 March 1678.

Concerning ships only.

16 March 1678.

Concerning the departure of some ships.

A man and woman belonging to a ship are married before the Council, there being no clergyman here.

12 April 1678.

A Danish vessel has arrived here, having as is reported a Dutch skipper and other subjects of the Netherlands on board. To discourage the cal's of these strangers, the burghers are to charge 12 rixdollars for each sheep supplied to them, and for vegetables in proportion. The Netherlanders are to be detained if they come on shore.

Concerning some Dutch servants.

No one is hereafter to be freed from service unless he shows satisfactorily how he intends to gain a livelihood, and this object shall be stated in his letter of freedom.

Concerning the sailing of a vessel.

It is reported that the Company's hunters have shot two or three Hottentots inland, but of what people is not known. It is resolved to arrest the hunters, and to invite all the Hottentot captains to give us information on the subject.

Concerning some idle tailors.

Concerning the price of bread.

Concerning empty casks.

Certain articles brought here for sale by officers in the ships from India are to pay the following duties :—

Each keg of arrack 4 rixdollars,

Each ton of rice 20 rixdollars,

Each canister of sugar 1 rixdollar.

14 April 1678.

The captain of the Danish ship, who is a Netherlander and formerly in the service of the Honourable Company, having come on shore has been arrested and confined in the castle.

The Company's hunters have confessed that they were engaged in hostilities with some Hottentots inland, but assert that they were attacked first.

An agreement is made with the free hunters Hans Melcher Hofman, Diederick Putter, and Willem Looth, to deliver monthly to the Company for the use of the slaves 2,500 lbs of meat at half a stiver a pound. They are to have the free use of a waggon and eight oxen, and are to be supplied with salt. They are also to have the privilege of selling to whom they will any meat they obtain above the Company's requirements.

16 April 1678.

Concerning the captain of the Danish ship.

21 April 1678.

Concerning the detention of some Dutch seamen who have come ashore from the Danish ship.

23 April 1678.

Concerning the sailing of a ship.

The captain of the Danish ship is released from prison, as the ship has sailed. He is to be sent to Batavia. The seamen are taken into the Company's service.

A great number of burghers complain of the Hottentots, that they are openly seizing sheep and killing them, and have not scrupled even to plunder the houses of the farmers of food in broad daylight. The burghers do not feel their lives secure. The principal cause of this thieving is that the freemen not being supplied with rice have been compelled to discharge their Hottentots, who are now in a state of starvation. It is resolved to supply hard bread, of which there is plenty on hand, instead of rice, so that the Hottentots may be employed. The Hottentot captains whom we can get into our hands are to be detained until they surrender the robbers to us to be punished. A reward of 260 lbs of rice is offered for the apprehension of every robber. The country is to be patrolled by horsemen day and night.

26 April 1678.

Lieutenant Cruse has captured six Sonquas caught in the act of cattle stealing. Owing to their swiftness of foot most of the party managed to escape into the steep rocky mountains, where it was found impossible to follow them. The captains Kuiper, Schacher, and Thomas have been sent for and informed that they will be kept prisoners until the two principal thieves are delivered to us. After having been treated to a glass or two of arrack they have agreed to this, and have issued orders for the apprehension of the two individuals named.

To remove all necessity for stealing, it is resolved to employ Hottentots to make the moat round the fortifications and to provide them with rice or hard bread. And to show that we are in earnest in suppressing thieving,

perpetrators of this crime will upon proof be banished to Robben Island and forced to work there for the Honourable Company.

3 May 1678.

Concerning some time expired and sick servants of the Company.

7 May 1678.

Concerning ships.

7 June 1678.

Concerning ships.

Concerning a vessel to be sent to Mauritius.

Concerning the suspension of a sergeant from duty.

In honour of the appointment of the new Governor General of India some convicts have their sentences mitigated.

14 June 1678.

A Hottentot is released from prison.

Concerning a slave.

Concerning the punishment of some offenders.

Concerning some persons who are leaving for Mauritius.

29 June 1678.

To our great sorrow it has pleased God to remove from this temporal life the Governor Johan Bax, entitled Van Herentals, who died between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, after having been confined to his bed for some days with a disease of the chest.

It is resolved that the deceased Governor be buried in the new church with proper state.

Concerning mourning apparel and funeral trappings.

Advice of the Governor's death is to be sent to Batavia by the ships now ready to sail.

In accordance with the order and wishes of the late Governor expressed shortly before his death, the

Secunde Hendrik Crudop is appointed Provisional Head and Commander of this place, next to whom shall follow the Captain Dirk Smient. These two alone are empowered to deal with matters requiring secrecy.

6 July 1678.

Concerning the movements of a vessel.

Concerning clothing for the garrison.

Concerning the skipper of a vessel.

Johannes Ravensbergh, one of the most experienced members of the Council of Justice, has a seat in this Council given to him, so as to bring the number of members up to five.

As we are liable to be attacked by the French, the works of the new fortifications are to be diligently pushed on.

Concerning the sailing of a ship.

Permission is granted to Tobias Marquaart to sell his farm.

14 July 1678.

Concerning some contrabrand wine and spirits seized by the fiscal.

Concerning the pardon of two criminals.

Concerning an ox killed by a lion, for which the persons to whom it was lent are to pay *f*12.

Concerning a complaint of the free black Louis of Bengal.

A keg of brandy is presented to each of the sergeants superintending the parties working upon the new fortifications.

28 July 1678.

Concerning the fiscal's share of the contraband spirits which have been seized.

Calling for payment of some slaves sold to burghers, and for wages for service of slaves lent.

A cutter is sent to False Bay that her crew may catch and salt in fish for the use of the slaves.

A grant of ground in Table Valley is made to the widow Mostert.

Concerning some additions to the fortifications.

11 August 1678.

Concerning the licensed dealers in wines.

Concerning the discovery of the island Fernando de Noronha.

Concerning the movements of a vessel.

As the late Governor has now been dead six weeks, it is resolved to withdraw the guard of honour of twelve men and a sergeant from his late residence, but to leave four men under a corporal as a mark of respect to the widow until her removal.

24 August 1678.

A small vessel is to be sent to Batavia with intelligence of the discovery of Fernando de Noronha.

Concerning the continued robberies by certain Hottentots.

The captains have frequently been requested to come here to concert measures with us for the apprehension of the robbers, but they have not as yet done so. Two members of this Council are sent to them as a deputation.

The burgher Cornelis Botma has permission to graze his sheep at the place called the Wynkelder behind the Steenberg.

25 August 1678.

Yesterday evening without expectation Kuiper and Thomas, the captains nearest this place, brought to the fortress and delivered over to us five of the vagrant thievish Hottentots whom they had captured inland. They ask that the robbers may receive at our hands

their merited punishment, or that they be left to them to be put to death after their custom. Such faithful service deserves to be rewarded, that the captains may be encouraged to get into their power the remaining five brigands and so free this country of that scum of good-for-nothing people. It is therefore resolved to offer the captains a present in merchandize to the value of f60. The prisoners are not to be given back to them to be put to death, because their offence is against the Honourable Company and should therefore be punished by us. They are to be delivered to the fiscal to be proceeded against according to law.

15 September 1678.

Concerning some work upon the fortifications.

28 September 1678.

Concerning a difference of opinion between the Orphan Masters and the widow of the late Governor.

The burgher Henning Huising is permitted to sell mutton to any one who chooses to buy at three stivers a pound.

26 October 1678.

Concerning a vessel to be sent on a slaving expedition.

A trading party of twenty men is to be sent to the Soeswas and Hessequas to purchase cattle.

The Rev Johannes Overney is to be detained from the *Wapen van Alkmaar* to act here as minister of the gospel.

9 November 1678.

Concerning a slave ship.

A slave is lent to the burgher Hans Adam Coekenberg.

16 November 1678.

Concerning the wine sellers.

30 November 1678.

Concerning a vessel.

Concerning illicit intercourse between Europeans and slave women. A placaat is to be issued on the subject.

7 December 1678.

Concerning the wine and spirit licenses.

15 December 1678.

The different colleges submit double lists of names that the Council may elect officers for the ensuing year in place of those who retire.

Jan Wittebol is elected Deacon.

Ja'ob Croon and Willem van Dieden are elected Orphan Masters.

Martinus van Banchem and Johannes Valkenrijk are elected Commissioners of the Matrimonial Court.

Harmen Gresnich is elected Burgher Councillor.

21 December 1678.

The free hunters assert that on account of the decrease of game in the country hereabouts they cannot renew their contract to supply the Company with meat at the old price. The price is increased, and a new contract is made for the year 1679.

1 January 1679.

The new officers of the different colleges are installed.

This afternoon the burghers will drill in arms. They are to be entertained in the usual manner, each with a glass of brandy. After the drill two pipes of mum and a sufficiency of bread and meat are to be given to the whole body to make merry with.

4 January 1679.

Concerning certain slaves.

25 January 1679.

Concerning the small quantity of rice in the warehouses.

Concerning an issue of bread instead of rice to the Company's servants.

No rice is to be sold to the burghers, as they have now wheat from the recent harvest.

1 February 1679.

Some damaged goods in the warehouses are to be sold by public auction.

6 February 1679.

Combined meeting of Council of Policy and Burgher Councillors.

Four Hottentots have been sent here by Gonnema to inform us that the three burghers Jan van Woerden and Cornelis and Jacobus van Nispen, who ran away from this place fourteen days ago with a slave and six horses, are at the Elephant River. The Hottentots have failed to capture them by surprise and are afraid to seize them openly, as the fugitives are provided with firearms. They will, however, watch them wherever they go. It is resolved to send six soldiers under Sergeant Olof Bergh and six burghers under Burgher Lieutenant Jan Valkenryk to arrest these vagabonds and bring them back alive or dead.

15 February 1679.

Concerning some privileges of William van Dieden.

22 February 1679.

Concerning the erection of a building in which to lodge the Company's slaves.

Jan van Woerden has been caught by a burgher in his vineyard and has been brought here a prisoner. This man rendered good service last year by giving informa-

tion of contraband goods. He is to be detained for trial until the arrival of the Commissioner who is expected from India.

27 February 1679.

Messengers have arrived from the Hessequa captains inviting us to send a party to trade with them, and promising to assemble all their kraals for that purpose at the spot named the Bakely Plaats. It is resolved to send eighteen men and a sergeant provided with such merchandize as they need.

1 March 1679.

Intelligence having been received here that our State is again at peace, it is unnecessary to push on the fortifications at such great expense to the Company as hitherto. The principal work which remains to be finished is the moat round the castle. It is resolved to relieve all the Europeans of this labour, and to employ only slaves upon it. ♡

18 April 1679.

Concerning the sailing of some ships.

21 April 1679.

(From this date until the 7th of May the Council is presided over by His Honour Dirk Blom, Councillor in Ordinary of India and Admiral of the Return Fleet of 1679. The other members present are the Secunde Hendrik Crudop—who is acting as Commander, Captain Dirk Smient, Lieutenant Hieronymus Cruse, and Messrs Martinus van Banchem and Philip Theodore Welker. Andries de Man is Secretary, but has no voice or vote).

The privilege of selling wines and spirits within the limits of Table Valley is to be put up for sale by public auction.

The southeast winds nearly destroyed the grain crops last season. Those burghers who have no wheat for the sustenance of their families are to be provided with rice at sixty rixdollars the load, but care is to be taken not to encourage idleness.

As Johannes Ravensbergh has left this place, the book-keeper Philip Theodore Welker is to have a seat in the Council of Policy.

22 April 1679.

Conditions under which the license to retail foreign wines and beer is sold.

Names of the purchasers.

The privilege to sell certain groceries by retail is to be put up to public auction.

23 April 1679.

The garrison is to be reduced.

25 April 1679.

The fiscal's share of some contraband spirits which was seized some time ago is purchased for the Company.

Concerning some servants of the Company.

26 April 1679.

Concerning some work upon the fortifications.

Concerning a storeroom for munitions of war.

Concerning the painting of the doors and windows of the buildings in the castle.

The house outside the castle occupied by the late Governor is to be broken down.

Concerning quarters inside the castle for the head of the government.

Commissioners and other officers of rank who visit this place are to be provided with lodgings in the pleasure house at the entrance of the gardens.

The fiscal's house is to be broken down, and he is to be provided with lodgings inside the castle.

Concerning other buildings inside the castle.

Concerning mortars.

Concerning an Ensign.

The bastions of the castle are named in honour of the Prince of Orange. The south bastion is called Orange, the southeast Nassau, the east Catsenellenbogen, the north Buuren, and the west Leerdam.

Jan van Woerden, the prisoner accused of horsestealing, is to be brought to trial in the regular manner.

The space in front of the buildings in the castle is to be paved.

27 April 1679.

Concerning the preservation of masts and spars kept here for the use of distressed ships belonging to the Company.

Concerning the castle moat.

Concerning a stable.

Concerning a stone wall and live hedges around the Company's garden in Table Valley.

Concerning the house for the slaves.

The brewing of Cape beer, the corn mills, the baking of bread, &c, &c, are all in future to be farmed out by public auction.

Concerning some defects in one of the points of the castle.

30 April 1679.

A small vessel is to be sent to Madagascar for slaves.

1 May 1679.

From the examination of Jan van Woerden, it appears that the three fugitives intended to proceed to the Portuguese territories, but only managed to get three or four days journey beyond the Elephant River, where he left his companions.

Concerning some work on the fortress.
Some burghers and others are engaged as soldiers.

7 May 1679.

Four leggers of wine at eighty rixdollars each are to be purchased from the burghers and sent to Ceylon as an experiment.

Concerning ballast for ships bringing cargo to this place.

Concerning walls round the Company's garden.

A stone tank is to be made to hold one hundred aams of train oil.

The watercourse is to be lengthened.

11 May 1679.

Concerning some work upon the castle.

Concerning a vessel.

15 May 1679.

Concerning a vessel.

Jacobus van der Waeyen, Commander of a Return Fleet, has been empowered by the High Indian Authorities to act as Commissioner of this place. He is received with all respect.

17 May 1679.

Broad Council. Present 18 members.

Concerning a ship.

19 May 1679.

Broad Council.

Concerning the departure of the fleet.

7 June 1679.

The burgher Jacob Brouwer petitions for the restitution of three oxen which belonged to his wife's former husband Klaas Jacobsen, and were taken by the Hottentots of Gonnema when Jacobsen with others was

murdered by them in 1673. He asserts that these same oxen were among the cattle taken by the expedition against Gonnema shortly after that event, and that the Company kept possession of them when the booty was divided. It is resolved that three oxen be given to him.

26 June 1679.

Concerning a French ship which has put into Table Bay in distress, and the assistance which is to be given to her.

26 July 1679.

Some damaged goods are to be sold by auction.

Concerning some slaves.

The soldiers who have been lent to farmers are to be recalled unless the wages due to them be paid at once into the Company's Treasury.

5 August 1679.

Henning Huising requests for himself and his partner to be allowed to graze their sheep on the other side of the Eerste River between this place and Hottentots Holland, and to have a plot of ground assigned to them there for cultivation. It is resolved to accede to their request for a period of three years, upon condition that they satisfy the Hottentots who commonly graze their cattle there, so as to prevent any ill feeling between them and us, and that for this privilege and that of selling meat they pay to the Company eighty good slaughter wethers yearly.

To the burghers Pieter Visagie and Jan Mostert is granted in loan a plot of ground for cultivation on the east side of the Tigerberg at the place called the Buffels Kop, on condition of delivering yearly to the Company as many loads of straw as there will be hay mown there this season, and that they do not neglect their old farms in Table Valley.

30 August 1679.

It was resolved on the 21st of April to cease selling rice to the inhabitants of this place, in order to encourage the growth of wheat. But it was not intended to deprive those people of food who have not sufficient to subsist upon until the next harvest.

The burgher councillors present a memorial from certain inhabitants, and declare that they believe them to be really in want. It is therefore resolved to sell them a certain quantity of rice monthly. Care is to be taken not to encourage idleness under the terms of this privilege.

With the assistance of the burgher councillors, the prices are fixed which waggon makers are to charge for the different parts of a waggon and for such agricultural implements as are made by them.

Of late the hyenas have destroyed great numbers of cattle belonging to the Company and to the burghers. It is therefore resolved that the premium for the destruction of these noxious animals within the bounds of the settlement shall hereafter be at the rate of three rix-dollars each, one third of which is to be paid by the Company and two thirds by the burghers.

31 October 1679.

Concerning the Mauritius packet.

The fiscal's share of some contraband spirits which has been seized is purchased for the Company.

27 November 1679.

Some farmers request a loan of cattle from the Company. It is resolved not to lend any more, but to sell them working oxen at £24 each. No cattle are to be slaughtered or alienated in any manner without express permission from the Authorities. Heavy punishments are fixed for offenders. All cattle disposed of by the

Company are to be branded, so as to be traced more easily. Cattle purchased from the Company are to be used only for farm work.

4 December 1679.

Concerning the scarcity of firewood. The quantity used by the burghers is hereafter to be subject to control, for which purpose no one is to be permitted to gather fuel without first obtaining a license.

23 December 1679.

Concerning certain charges against the Storekeeper Martinus van Banchem.

27 December 1679.

The different colleges submit double lists of names that officers may be elected for the ensuing year in place of those who are retiring.

Adrian van Brakel and Harmen Gresnich are appointed Orphan Masters.

Philip Theodore Welker and Gerrit van der Byl are appointed Commissioners of the Matrimonial Court in place of the retiring officers, and Johannes Pretorius in place of Jan Valkenrijk deceased.

Johannes Pretorius is appointed Burgher Councillor.

The retiring burgher councillor is Gerrit van der Byl, who is according to custom to be Lieutenant of the burgher militia.

8 January 1680.

Concerning some corn which has been destroyed by weevils.

It is resolved to put up a building at the place called De Kuilen, about half way between this and Hottentots Holland, for the accommodation of travellers and that cattle being sent from one place to the other may rest there overnight. This is more especially needed, as some

freemen have already commenced to grow corn further inland and to all appearance they will be quickly followed by others.

22 January 1680.

Concerning the collection of salt at the pans by the Company's slaves. The burghers who require salt may either take out a license as heretofore, or for every load which they take for themselves they must convey to the magazine two loads for the Company.

Concerning fugitive slaves and the loss to the Company by the frequent attempts of these people to escape inland. It is resolved to offer a reward of three rix-dollars to Europeans and merchandize equal in value to the price of an ox to the Hottentots for each slave brought back.

The *Bode* is to proceed to Mauritius and thence to Batavia.

To prevent fraud, it is resolved to separate the duties of overseer of the Company's cattle from those of chief butcher.

A trifling request of the burgher Barend Becker is acceded to.

The sale of rice to the inhabitants is suspended, as wheat can now be purchased from the farmers.

28 January 1680.

Concerning re-engagements of some servants of the Company.

10 February 1680.

As we are in want of slaughter sheep for the fleet daily expected, a trading party is to be sent to the Hessequas.

12 February 1680.

Willem van Dieden and Henning Huising are privileged to open a butcher's shop.

A vegetable market is to be established next to the butcher's shop, where every one can freely bring vegetables for sale.

The slave who ran away with the three fugitives last year has since been living with the Grigriquas, who refused to give him up until the Commander promised that we would not punish him. He will be of great use in holding intercourse with the Namaquas, as he understands the language.

2 March 1680.

A committee decides upon the comparative rank of the Second in Command of the Return Fleet and the Commander Simon van der Stel. Precedence is given to the Vice Admiral.

(From this date until a ter the 23rd instant the Council is presided over by His Honour Sybrand Abbema, Admiral of the Return Fleet and Commissioner of this place. The Vice Admiral has the next seat, and Commander Van der Stel the third. The ordinary members of the Cape Council and three ship captains complete the board).

Concerning the return to Europe of some free people.

7 March 1680.

Concerning an exchange of two slaves.

8 March 1680.

Concerning the farming out of the licenses to sell wines and spirits.

9 March 1680.

Concerning storehouses.

Concerning live hedges around the garden.

Concerning an oil tank.

Concerning the castle moat.

11 March 1680.

Concerning entries to be made in books.

Concerning the fiscal.

All servants of the Company are forbidden to keep shops for the sale of goods of any kind. The privilege is allowed to burghers to keep shops for the sale only of such goods as will not be prejudicial to the Company. Lieutenant Cruse is allowed one year to dispose of the goods which he has purchased from the Company and has still on hand.

Concerning train oil.

Concerning the burning of lime.

The lease of Dassen Island is renewed to the burgher Willem van Dieden.

12 March 1680.

Concerning an officer of the fleet.

Concerning a French seaman.

13 March 1680.

The burgher Hans Koekenbergh has permission to return to Europe, his partner Hans Rutgert Troost taking over his share of the common vineyard and common debt.

A young mulatto woman named Catharina, the daughter of a European and a female slave of the Company, asks for her freedom. She has been instructed in the Christian religion, and has been baptized. She asks for her freedom in right of her father. The Council grants her request.

14 March 1680.

The baking of bread is farmed out to the burgher Gerrit Victor for three years at f850 yearly.

Concerning a clergyman who is passenger in a ship.

Maria of Bengal, slave, purchases her freedom for 40 rixdollars.

A herdsman who was charged f50 for a missing ox has the money returned to him, as the ox has been recovered from the Hottentots who stole it.

15 March 1680.

Concerning some work on the castle.

The Secunde Hendrik Crudop is to proceed to Batavia by the first opportunity, there to be employed in a becoming manner, as it is not considered necessary to have a Secunde here now of higher rank than Junior Merchant.

Concerning the supply of sheep to homeward bound ships.

The slaves have hitherto had only one suit of clothes a year. It is resolved to supply each of them in future with two suits of clothing a year and a quarter of a pound of pepper a month, as in India.

Anthony of Bengal, a freeman, is allowed to proceed to Batavia with his family.

23 March 1680.

The ground which was leased to farmers inland has not been cultivated and improved as it should have been, owing to the uncertainty of the tenure on which it was held. It is therefore resolved to grant the ground in full property with this condition, that if it is not cultivated the Company after due notice can resume it and grant it to others. One tenth of the produce is to be paid to the Company.

Concerning the building at De Kuilen.

Concerning some appointments.

The return fleet is to sail on the 28th instant.

Concerning some buildings in the castle.

A criminal sentence is mitigated.

Concerning a new coach.

8 April 1680.

The Junior Merchant Jan Wittebol has a seat in the Council assigned to him.

The old placats against planting tobacco having been disregarded, they are to be renewed with more stringent penalties.

The placats against destruction of game have been disregarded to such an extent that there is fear of many of the most useful animals becoming extinct. It is therefore resolved to issue a placat prohibiting every one under heavy penalties from shooting useful animals except between the 1st of March and the 30th of April in every year, and then only with license from the Commander. Edible birds are not to be shot at all except by the privileged hunters.

The free sawyers are forbidden to cut down any more yellow wood trees. The forest at Hout Bay is to be reserved for the Company's own use, and a saw mill is to be erected there. The free sawyers are to have the use of a forest in the Steenberg.

Setting grass on fire is forbidden under a penalty of f25.

A veldwachter is to be appointed, whose duty it will be to go about continually from place to place to see that placats are observed. He is to report all transgressions to the fiscal, and is to receive as payment half of all fines.

The Secretary Andries de Man is also to perform the duties of Treasurer.

The clerk Lodewyk Francois Bureau is to be Issuer of Stores.

3 May 1680.

The lease of the Company's vineyard at Rustenburg is renewed to the old tenant.

The privilege of selling Cape wine in Table Valley during the ensuing year is to be farmed out by auction.

On account of the Vine flourishing here so well, many persons are inclined to neglect other farming and to plant large vineyards. It is therefore resolved to issue an order that henceforth every person who shall plant a morgen of vines shall be bound to cultivate six morgen with other crops, and so in proportion, that the object of the Company may not be defeated.

8 May 1680.

Some inhabitants of this place to whom plots of ground for cultivation have been granted at Stellenbosch have already moved there to be in time to commence ploughing. They cannot agree about the position of the ground, and also claim much more than they can make use of. It is therefore resolved to send the surveyor Wittebol to make a chart of the district, when each one can have his land pointed out to him, and all disputes be prevented.

Some surplus stores are to be sent to Batavia.

The prices of some articles for sale are fixed.

20 June 1680.

Some damaged goods are to be sold by auction.

28 June 1680.

Concerning the traffic in tobacco brought ashore from the ships. It is resolved to forbid all persons from dealing in tobacco under a penalty of 100 rixdollars. A retail shop for the sale of this article is to be opened by the Company. Lieutenant Cruse offers one thousand pounds weight which he has in possession, and it is purchased for the Company at 30 stivers a pound.

Concerning the salary of an official who is waiting here for the return fleet.

1 July 1680.

The prices of numerous articles for sale in the Company's stores are fixed.

12 August 1680.

The Mauritius packet is to be despatched on the 20th instant.

The price of brandy is raised.

27 September 1680.

Concerning a surgeon of a ship.

31 October 1680.

Concerning a complaint against the Issuer of Stores.

1 November 1680.

As we are in want of cattle for the fleet shortly expected and the Hessequas have sent messengers to invite us to trade with them, it is resolved to send a party of eighteen men under a sergeant provided with the necessary merchandize.

Concerning the Issuer of Stores. The Assistant Albert van Breugel is appointed Provisional Issuer.

The fiscal's share of some forfeited sheep is purchased by the Company.

17 November 1680.

The Hottentots who live about the castle and among the burghers and who now and then perform petty services or bring trifling articles for sale are no longer satisfied with rice or tobacco or such like articles, but demand money for every little service they render. They purchase tobacco with money so obtained, and then go inland trading for cattle to the prejudice of the Company. It is therefore resolved to forbid every one from paying Hottentots with money, under penalty of a fine of fifty rixdollars for the first offence, and one hundred rixdollars for the second, and for the third to suffer corporal punishment.

9 December 1680.

A privilege of the burgher Elbert Diemer is renewed for another year.

The Company purchases 600 sheep from Lieutenant Cruse at $f4$ each

16 December 1680.

The various colleges submit double lists of names for the appointment of officers for the ensuing year.

Jan Hampe is appointed Deacon.

Jan Wittebol and Elbert Diemer are appointed Orphan Masters. The clerk Willem Adrian van der Stel is appointed Secretary of the Orphan Chamber.

Lieutenant Hieronymus Cruse, Martinus van Banchem, and Gerrit Victor are appointed Commissioners in the Matrimonial Court, and Willem Adrian van der Stel is appointed Secretary.

Elbert Diemer is appointed Burgher Councillor.

In future the retiring burgher councillor is to be Brandmeester instead of Lieutenant of Burgher Militia for the ensuing year. His duties are to issue orders in case of fire. Harmen Gresnich takes the office.

Willem van Dieden is appointed Lieutenant of Burgher Militia, Tobias Marquaart Ensign, and Jan de Beer Sergeant.

30 December 1680.

Attention is drawn to a letter from the Directors concerning the treatment of foreigners. This morning an English vessel arrived here from Mocha in a very miserable condition. When the English captain comes on shore he is to be courteously received by one of the members of the Council. If he requests permission to purchase refreshments from the burghers it is to be granted, and he is to be allowed to take in water freely. But he is to be informed that neither he nor any of his

officers or crew can be admitted into the castle or be allowed to come close to it or pass by it. He is also to be required to see that none of his people remain on shore by night, but that all of them go on board before sundown. In order to make the visit of these unwelcome guests distasteful, it is resolved to send the messenger round to inform the inhabitants that no one must sell sheep to these English at less than £18 each and vegetables and greens in proportion, on pain of being fined 25 rixdollars.

The Company's ground at Hottentots Holland is leased to Tobias Marquaart for three years. The conditions are slightly different from those of the 31st of January 1678. Cattle dying are to be paid for at the rate of £24 each. Sixty slaughter sheep instead of forty are to be paid yearly for every hundred ewes lent. The lessee is to have the right to sell his grain freely to whom he will, but the Company is obliged to take it from him, if he so desires, at the following rates, wheat £9, barley £4½, and oats £3 the muid. Only four slaves are to be lent to him.

The lease of the corn mill is renewed to Jan de Beer for another year at £330.

Concerning a vessel.

15 February 1681.

(Until the 15th of March the Council is presided over by His Honour the late Governor of Ceylon, Ryklof van Goens the younger, Councillor Extraordinary of India and Admiral of the Return Fleet. Three ships' officers also have seats).

The Admiral produces a commission from the High Indian Authorities, authorizing him to investigate matters here.

It is resolved that he be presented to the garrison and militia under arms on Monday next.

21 February 1681.

A payment is made to the burgher Hendrik Smith for some straw delivered in 1676.

28 February 1681.

Concerning the wishes of the Directors to encourage the growth of grain here so as to do away with the necessity of supplying rice from India. Some of the principal farmers have been consulted as to the price at which they can grow wheat.

An agreement is made with Willem van Dieden to take from him as much wheat as he can deliver during four years at *f*6-10 the muid of 160 lbs, and rye at *f*6. The Company is to give him in full property as much good land of his own selection as he can cultivate, and to supply him with as many working cattle as he needs at *f*24 each. He is to deliver according to custom one tenth of all grain as government dues.

A notice is to be issued that the government is prepared to make a similar agreement with any other farmers.

Bread is to be supplied instead of rice to the garrison.

Concerning the price paid to the miller for grinding corn.

Concerning the quantity of wheat required to give a pound and a quarter of bread daily to about 300 servants of the Company and 300 free people old and young.

Concerning the advantage of an export of wheat to Ceylon.

The slaves of the Company and of the burghers, in all about 600 in number, must be fed upon rice.

The Mauritius packet is to be used to bring rice from Ceylon and to take there what wheat can be spared from this place.

Concerning the castle moat.

1 March 1681.

Concerning the extensive illicit trade in tobacco which is being carried on despite of the placats against it.

As a remedy it is resolved to farm out to the highest bidder the exclusive privilege of dealing in tobacco, which is to be purchased from the Company at certain fixed rates. The Company retains for itself only the right of using tobacco in its inland cattle trade and supplying its own slaves. Large inducements are held out for the detection of illicit dealers.

Conditions under which the privilege of dealing in tobacco is to be farmed out.

Concerning the unprofitable nature of the lease of the Company's vineyard at Kustenburg.

A verbal agreement with a free shoemaker is cancelled. He has been receiving all the Company's hides at a low price and has been delivering shoes at unprofitable rates.

Concerning the sale of some sugar.

Pending the approval of the Directors, Sergeant Olof Bergh, a man of proved bravery and of great experience in conducting trade with the Hottentots inland, is promoted to be an Ensign.

8 March 1681.

Willem van Dieden and Hendrik Smith are the purchasers of the privilege of dealing in tobacco.

The Assistant Albert van Breugel, who is to proceed to Madagascar to conduct a trade in slaves, is promoted to the rank of Junior Merchant.

15 March 1681.

Concerning some claims of the fiscal.

Concerning a wrong entry in an account book.

Concerning the baking of bread for the garrison.

Gerrit Victor is taken into the Company's service

again as a Sick Visitor, with a salary of f 30 a month, and is to proceed to Ceylon.

Concerning the salary of a lieutenant.

Concerning a petty account.

Cornelis Linnes has 45 sheep restored to him, which were seized in a certain case in 1675.

Lieutenant Cruse is required to close his retail shop.

4 April 1681.

Concerning a ship.

7 April 1681.

Concerning a ship.

28 July 1681.

Concerning some provisions which are needed.

30 July 1681.

Concerning the cargo of a ship.

14 August 1681.

Concerning some stores for this place.

15 September 1681.

Concerning some damaged tobacco.

The Junior Merchant Jan Wittebol having died, Andries de Man is appointed in his stead President of the Orphan Chamber.

30 September 1681.

A trading party is to be sent to the nearest Hottentots to obtain slaughter cattle.

Concerning the repair of some cutters and the sale of a boat.

21 October 1681.

The Danish ship *Vogel Phoenix* has put into Table Bay. An officer who came ashore was met by two

members of this Council and was welcomed in the name of the Company. He requested to be permitted to take in fresh water and to purchase refreshments from the burghers. The Council has therefore been convened, and the orders of our Superiors in the Fatherland upon the treatment of foreigners are recapitulated. In a letter of the 23rd January of this year we are required strictly to prevent the free burghers from supplying them with refreshments or provisions. It is therefore resolved to inform the Danish officer in polite language that his request to take in water is agreed to, but as regards refreshments we are in want of them ourselves and are therefore unable to supply them, as we would otherwise very willingly have done. We will also refer him to the burghers, with permission to obtain from them whatever he can, but the messenger of the court is to be sent round to every inhabitant to give notice that any one selling any refreshments whatever to these Danes will be fined fifty rixdollars. The Danes are to be required to see that their people are on board every evening before sunset.

As but few cattle were obtained in barter from the Cape Hottentots, it is resolved to send a trading party to the Soeswas. We are daily expecting express messengers from the Namaquas with whom it is our intention to send a party to their country, where we hope to obtain a good supply of cattle.

27 October 1681.

Concerning the present faulty method of selling meat, which does not place the free burghers upon an equal footing, and therefore has given rise to complaints.

From the beginning of next year the right to slaughter and sell meat will be put up to public auction and will be sold to two burghers. The maximum price at which they are to sell meat is fixed at two heavy stivers the

pound. A market house or bazaar in which meat, vegetables, &c, are to be sold, is to be put up partly at the expense of the burghers.

Concerning the disputes about ground at Stellenbosch. The Commander is to visit Stellenbosch to put matters to rights there.

1 November 1681.

Concerning Willem van Dieden's business of collecting oil at the islands, his boats, &c.

17 November 1681.

The Almighty God has been pleased to bless our corn-fields, so that we may expect a rich harvest. From the beginning of next year bread is to be issued instead of rice. An oven is to be built in the old house outside the castle formerly occupied by the Commander.

We were depending upon the Namaquas coming to us with cattle for sale, but have been disappointed. A trading party is therefore to be sent to the Hessequas, who are very rich in cattle.

26 November 1681.

The Hottentot who was sent to bring some of the Namaquas to this place has returned with a report that several of their principal men are with the Giesregricquas. They say that as they have never visited the Cape and are unacquainted with our customs, they are afraid to come unless we send a party of our people to escort them. Our messenger has brought some pieces of copper such as is to be found in their country. It is resolved to send Sergeant Jan Hampe with twelve men at once to bring them to the Cape.

Concerning two disreputable houses, and measures to be taken to suppress them.

20 December 1681.

Ensign Olof Bergh sends a report from Hottentots Holland that he is returning with 250 head of horned cattle and 1000 sheep bartered from the Hessequas. The Commander is to go to the Kuilen to arrange the distribution of this stock among the various cattle posts.

From a double nomination Herman Hackert is chosen Deacon for the ensuing year.

30 December 1681.

Concerning the farming out of the privilege to sell wine.

Concerning a delivery of meal by the miller.

31 December 1681.

From double lists of names submitted by the various courts, the following officers are chosen for the ensuing year:—

Philip Theodore Welker and Jan de Beer to be Orphan Masters.

Willem van Dieden to be Burgher Councillor.

Johannes Pretorius and Cornelis Stevensen to be members of the Matrimonial Court.

Harmen Gresnich to be Burgher Lieutenant.

Johannes Pretorius to be Brandmeester.

The Fiscal Tobias Vlasvath and the Burgher Councillor Elbert Diemer to be inspectors of meat offered for sale.

Concerning the farming out of the privilege to sell wine.

Concerning the respective rank of Lieutenant Cruse and the Fiscal Tobias Vlasvath. The Supreme Authorities have confirmed Lieutenant Cruse as head of the garrison. He will therefore have precedence at the Council.

5 January 1682.

Concerning the duties of the Fiscal in certain cases.

The master butcher is in future not to deliver meat for the ships except in presence of a ship's officer to whom he is to supply one pound a day for each man.

6 February 1682.

Concerning the skipper of a vessel.

4 April 1682.

Present : The Governor General Ryklof van Goens, the Commander Simon van der Stel, the Vice Commander of the Fleet Adrian Stentel, Lieutenant Hieronymus Cruse, the Commadore Maurits Eyck, 4 Skippers, Lieutenant Jacob Gast, the Secretary Andries de Man, and the Storekeeper Martinus van Banchem.

Concerning ships.

The sick and also the women and children of the fleet now at anchor in the bay are to be left here, that the ships may be better prepared in case of attack on their passage to the Fatherland.

A bookkeeper for a ship is appointed.

6 April 1682.

Present : The same as above.

Concerning ships' affairs.

7 April 1682.

Present : The same as above.

Concerning the farming out of the privilege to sell wine.

Concerning the sale of hides to burgher shoemakers.

Concerning the farming out of the privilege to sell meat.

To encourage the growth of wheat, Willem van Dieden is relieved from payment of tithes for two years and is promised f9 a muid for all he can produce.

All the farmers are released from payment of tithes for two years.

Concerning a ship's officer.

8 April 1682.

Present : The same as above.

By successive Commissioners of this place several slaves of the Honourable Company who earned their freedom by long and faithful service have been emancipated. Some others now request the same privilege, but experience has shown that many freed slaves afterwards become a burden to the Company by not earning their food. It is therefore resolved not to emancipate them, a'so that all those who have been emancipated and who shall hereafter burden the Company with their support shall be taken into service again.

The English vessel *Philip*, professing to be from New York and bound to Madagascar, has created suspicion by anchoring out of reach of the cannon of the Castle and of our ships at anchor. A committee is appointed to visit her and ascertain if she is not a spy.

Lieutenant Cruse is provisionally promoted to be a Captain with pay at the rate of £80 a month.

Captain Cruse has permission to send some money to Batavia to be funded in the Company's Treasury, he to draw the interest here.

Concerning a petty request of a Sick Visitor.

19 April 1682.

Present : The same as above.

Concerning the lease of the corn mill.

Willem Adriaan van der Stel, of Amsterdam, who entered the Company's service in 1680 as a clerk with £20 a month and who has been acting as Issuer of Stores, is promoted to be a bookkeeper with £30 a month.

Adriaan ver der Stel, of Amsterdam, is taken into the Company's service as a clerk with £24 a month.



6 May 1682.

The privileged 'bakers having purchased some grain at higher rates than those given by the Company are interdicted from baking again.

14 June 1682.

Tobias Vlasvath having returned to Europe, the Junior Merchant Andries de Man is provisionally appointed Fiscal.

19 June 1682.

Concerning some ships' affairs.

Concerning the seamen of the English ship *Joanna* that was wrecked to the eastward of the Cape on the 8th instant.

20 June 1682.

The officers of the *Joanna* request that a waggon may be sent for their captain whom they have left behind sick at a Hottentot kraal. The request is acceded to.

It is reported that the cargo of the *Joanna* is washing ashore. The wreck has been abandoned by the crew. It is resolved to send a party of men to save what they can.

13 July 1682.

As the trading parties are often detained by the swelling of the rivers in the winter season, it is resolved to have two or three flat-bottomed boats made, which will also be of service in the proposed expedition to the Namaquas.

An oven for baking earthenware pots is to be made.

4 August 1682.

Concerning a boat shed.

Concerning the enlargement of the chief surgeon's house.

10 August 1682.

A boat is to be sent to the place where the *Joanna* was wrecked to ascertain if the bay near at hand can be made use of to ship the cargo saved.

Concerning the carelessness of waggon drivers. They are in future to pay half the cost of repairing damages caused by their neglect.

Concerning some spare goods to be sent to Ceylon.

31 August 1682.

Wild animals are doing great damage.

The premium for the destruction of a lion is fixed at *f*50, half of which is to be paid by the Company and half by the burghers.

As the time of the Court of Justice is too much taken up with trivial disputes, it is resolved to establish a court to adjudicate upon cases under *f*300, to be called the Court of Commissioners for Petty Cases. The Court is to consist of Lieutenant Jean Baptiste Dubertyn, who is to be President, the garrison bookkeeper Philip Theodore Welker, and the burgher councillors Elbert Diemer and Willem van Dieden. The clerk Jan Blesius is to be Secretary. The court is to sit every week.

To decide disputes between the burghers at Stellenbosch, a court is to be established there which is to consist of four of the principal inhabitants who are to be called heemraden. The burghers Gerrit van der Byl, Henning Huising, Hans Jurgen Grimp, and Hendrik Elberts are chosen to form the court of heemrader. They are to report their proceedings to the Commander and Council.

The Commander is to visit Stellenbosch.

A burgher with his family obtains permission to go to Batavia.

3 September 1682.

A sergeant and three or four men are to be sent to purchase sheep from the nearest Hottentots.

Concerning a seizure of goods for a debt due to the Company.

27 September 1682.

Ensign Bergh and the party who assisted him to recover of 29,000 in money from the *Joanna* are rewarded.

Concerning the sale of some damaged goods.

21 October 1682.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the letter of our Superiors in the Fatherland, dated 23rd of January 1681, to send an expedition to explore minutely the country of the Namaquas, we have used every possible effort to get some of those people to come to the Cape and so to assist the expedition. This has succeeded so far that some of the principal men of that tribe have come to visit us, from whom much information has been obtained. An expedition is to be sent at once, under Ensign Olof Bergh, and is to consist of a good journalist, one or two persons acquainted with the height of the poles and cosmography, and thirty soldiers. They are to endeavour to reach the place from which the specimens of copper ore were taken, and are to make an accurate chart of the country.

26 October 1682.

Two officers of high rank sit in the Council, which is presided over by Martin Pith, Ordinary Councillor of India.

The resolution of the 21st instant is confirmed.

Opinions of the different Councillors concerning the carrying out of the expedition.

The captain of the English ship *Surat Merchant*

represents his distressed condition and asks for three or four sailors, a carpenter, and a week's fresh provisions. The instructions of the Directors, under date 21st November 1679, 20th June 1680, and 23rd January 1681, are referred to, but it is stated that they cannot be intended to mean that we are to render no assistance whatever to Europeans in distress, especially to the English, as for the last two years by order of the Governor General and Council of India the late ships from Batavia have called at St Helena for refreshment, where they have been hospitably received and accommodated with whatever they required at a fair price. It is therefore resolved to allow the captain of the *Surat Merchant* to purchase refreshments from the burghers, but to prevent abuses the farmers are to inform the Commander of their sales before they deliver anything. He is also to be supplied with a carpenter, upon condition of paying him the same wages he is now receiving, treating him well, and upon his arrival at Bantam transferring him to the Company. The sailors cannot be supplied, as we have none to spare.

Concerning some ships' affairs.

Concerning a family removing to Batavia.

27 October 1682.

Concerning a midwife.

A free shoemaker has permission to remove with his family to Batavia.

26 November 1682.

The Macassar prisoners of state with their attendants now confined in the Castle are to be separated and sent to different outposts to prevent their planning conspiracies.

8 December 1682.

A contention has arisen among the Hottentots of Scha-

cher, and a large party comprising all the young men have thrown off the allegiance which they owe to him and have threatened to make war upon him. The old men only have adhered to him. Schacher has appealed to us for assistance, and both parties have been summoned to appear before the Council. By our mediation the contention is put an end to, and the malcontents promise to return to their obedience.

Concerning a pump.

Sergeant Otto Cruse and fifteen men are to be sent to purchase cattle from the Hesseguas.

11 December 1682.

Lieutenant Jan Baptist Dubertijn refuses to take his place in the Council. He declines to give a reason for his conduct, except to a Commissioner. A committee is appointed to ascertain his reasons.

Concerning an English vessel which has arrived in Table Bay, and our instructions concerning the treatment of foreigners. She is to be permitted to take in water freely, but if her captain asks for refreshments he is to be refused on the ground of our own necessities.

Lieutenant Dubertijn assigns as his reason for declining to take part in the Council a matter in connection with his office as President of the College of Commissioners for Petty Cases.

13 December 1682.

The supercargo of an English slaver from Madagascar requests to be supplied with some articles needed for his vessel. It is resolved to agree to his request if he will allow us to examine the journal of his voyage and give us two slaves that we can make use of in a similar expedition.

26 December 1682.

The Junior Merchant Andries de Man has for some time past been filling the three offices of Fiscal, Secretary

of the Council, and Treasurer. He has given entire satisfaction, but the combined duties are too arduous for one person. He is now relieved of the duties of Treasurer.

Willem Adrian van der Stel, Issuer of Stores, is promoted to be Treasurer.

The Clerk Adrian van der Stel is promoted to be Issuer of Stores.

Five or six men are to be sent to the wreck of the *Joanna* to look for treasure.

31 December 1682.

From double lists of names submitted by the various courts, the following officers are chosen for the ensuing year :—

Roelof Backer to be Deacon.

Captain Hieronymus Cruse, the Bookkeeper Philip Theodore Welker, and the Burgher Councillors Willem van Dieden and Harmen Gresnich to be Commissioners for Petty Cases.

Willem van Dieden to be Orphan Master.

Roelof Backer to be Secretary of the Orphan Chamber.

The Ensign Olof Bergh to be Commissioner in the Matrimonial Court.

Harmen Gresnich to be Burgher Councillor.

Jan de Beer to be Burgher Lieutenant.

Concerning the price of wine.

— February 1683.

The captain of a Danish vessel has permission to lodge his sick at the house of a burgher, and to bury on shore the body of the late head of the Danish Company in India.

The Danish officers ask for a loan of 400 rixdollars to defray their expenses here. This is refused on the ground of the Company being poorly provided with coin at this place.

17 February 1683.

Concerning the destruction of timber in the forests, notwithstanding the efforts made to conserve it.

All persons are now prohibited from cutting timber except two woodcutters who have the forests at Hout Bay assigned to them for ten years upon payment of £150 in cash or £200 worth of planks yearly.

22 February 1683.

Concerning a ship firing guns of distress outside the bay. A small vessel is sent out to her.

22 March 1683.

The Company's cattle at Hottentots Holland are dying off at the rate of thirty or forty monthly. Men of experience attribute this to poisonous grass. It is resolved to select another place for a change of pasturage.

The President of the College of Commissioners for Petty Cases complains that it frequently happens that the burgher councillors are unable to attend the sessions of the court owing to their private occupations, whereby cases are retarded. It is resolved that the retiring burgher councillor shall also be a member.

The fiscal, one other servant of the Company, and the two burgher councillors are in future to inspect the roads and bridges twice a year.

10 April 1683.

Concerning a ship.

Concerning secret signals.

29 May 1683.

Concerning ships.

15 June 1683.

Concerning a ship.

22 June 1683.

Concerning a ship.

26 July 1683.

Concerning the Company's vineyard at Rustenburg, which is to be enlarged.

In accordance with instructions of the Directors dated 23rd of January 1681, an expedition consisting of thirty Europeans under command of the Ensign of this garrison was sent to the Namaquas in last October, for the purpose of examining their country carefully, but it returned fruitless at the end of November, the principal cause of the failure being want of water.

By further instructions dated 2nd of October 1682 we are informed that the Directors are anxious to prosecute this research. It is therefore resolved to send out an expedition earlier in the season this year, namely about the end of the coming month of August.

27 September 1683.

Concerning Lieutenant Dubertijn and military orders.

28 September 1683.

The burghers of Stellenbosch have sent a request to the Council, representing that they are at present about thirty families, mostly with large households of children. That hitherto through want of a suitable person to teach the young to read and write, to understand religious matters, and what further is necessary to a Christian education, these have been growing up altogether wild. That also in regard to adults, by reason of their distance from the castle it is not possible for them to keep the Lord's rest days by attending divine service. That if provision is not made to meet this want, not only will the children grow up ignorant of God's commandments and institutions and of that which an upright

Christian should know, but that it is to be feared the example of an uncivilized life may be followed by the aged, whereby it is to be believed that God's blessing will be withheld from the crops. They therefore request that a fit person may be appointed as schoolmaster to instruct the youth, to read a sermon on the usual days of rest, and to act as Visitor of the Sick. They also request assistance to erect the necessary building.

After mature deliberation it is resolved to agree to this request. As a contribution to the necessary residence and place of meeting, the Company will send carpenters and masons to do the work and will furnish the nails. The inhabitants are to do the rest.

The schoolmaster is to be provided with a suitable piece of ground for cultivation.

26 November 1683.

Concerning a ship.

6 December 1683.

Concerning dealing in tobacco.

Concerning the interest on some money invested in the Company's funds by Captain Cruse.

Concerning a petty sale.

17 December 1683.

A boat belonging to the burgher Willem van Dieden having been wrecked, another is lent to him to bring workmen and oil from Dassen Island.

Johannes Blesius is elected Deacon.

19 January 1684.

Some wine farmers have been selling wine at a price far in excess of that fixed by the Council. It is resolved to issue a placast interdicting wine farmers from selling wine to anyone without written consent of the authorities.

Penalties to be fixed for disobedience.

12 February 1684.

Concerning the ill feeling of the English East India Company towards us, arising from our participation in the late revolution at Bantam.

We are instructed to be on our guard against attack by the English.

The Company's servants at this place are only 310 all told.

Thirty-seven soldiers are to be landed from the *Boven Carspel*.

Concerning some defences for the castle gate.

On account of our being poorly supplied with rice and hard bread, an offer of $f11$ a muid is to be made to the burghers for all wheat delivered within six weeks, after which time the price will be reduced to $f10$.

15 April 1684.

Concerning an arrangement made with Captain Klaas about four months ago to purchase cattle from the Hot-tentots inland, by which means the cost of sending out trading parties is saved to the Company.

Under this arrangement he has already brought us two hundred head of fine horned cattle.

Today a message has been received from him that he has 197 more on the way, but that his spies have informed him that the obiquas are prepared to intercept him, so that he is now waiting at the Soeswa kraals. The obiquas are a people who live by plunder. They recently attacked a party of our burghers who were shooting sea-eows at the Elephant River, killed one of them, and stole sixteen of their oxen. They have committed other offences against us. Hitherto we have been unable to show our resentment, because they keep themselves in inaccessible mountains. There appears now to be a favourable opportunity to redress ourselves.

It is therefore resolved, in order to prevent further

murders, robberies, and public violence that may be committed by these people against the Company and the good inhabitants, to send twenty soldiers under the Ensign of this garrison to escort Captain Klaas and the Company's cattle. They are to join the Soeswas, and to try by some means to entice the obiquas to attempt the seizure of the cattle. They are then to receive them as public enemies of the Company, and to teach them to abstain from such practices in future.

18 April 1684.

Concerning a ship.

30 May 1684.

Concerning ships' affairs.

20 June 1684.

Concerning the sale of wine. The licensed dealers are permitted to purchase from wine farmers.

1 July 1684.

Concerning the sale of a house.

2 October 1684.

Concerning sickness among the people on Robben Island.

A fine imposed by the late Governor Bax is refunded.

8 November 1684.

A vessel is to be sent to Madagascar for slaves.

Concerning the slave trade.

28 November 1684.

The Council is presided over by His Honour Ryklof van Goens, Ordinary Councillor of India, late Governor of Ceylon.

The Commissioner's illness is assigned as the reason for his not investigating Cape matters sooner.

The Junior Merchant Andries de Man, Fiscal and Secretary of the Council, is promoted to be a Merchant and Secunde of this place, with a salary of f 80 a month.

The Junior Merchant Albert van Breugel is made Fiscal.

The Clerk Johannes Willem de Grevenbroek is made Secretary of the Council.

The Bookkeeper Cornelis Linnes is made Chief Salesman.

Jan Hendrik Blum is made Garrison Bookkeeper.

Concerning the condition of the water mill.

A new mill is to be built at some place where a constant supply of water can be ensured.

Sheep kraals and sheds are to be made at Klappmuts for two thousand sheep, at Hottentots Holland for two thousand, at Riet Vlei for one thousand, and at the Kuilen for one thousand.

The Directors have written that they cannot in future supply us with timber from Europe, as the freight is too expensive.

Concerning a saw mill.

A small galiot is required here, and the Directors are to be requested to supply one.

Concerning the successive journeys to the north.

Concerning the Copper Mountain and the specimens of ore which have been received and found to be very rich.

Concerning the impossibility of transport over land.

It is reported that the Copper Mountain is not far from the sea, and that there is a good harbour on the coast for small vessels.

A small vessel is to be sent to explore the coast, to survey the harbour, and to examine the intervening country to the Copper Mountain.

Concerning a title deed of some property

13 December 1684.

Concerning a ship.

Concerning the farming out of the privilege to sell wine.

The heemraden of Stellenbosch represent that the grain crops there are greatly damaged by lice, the same as during the last two years. They therefore request on behalf of the burghers to be relieved of the payment of tithes for a year longer than the period allowed by the Governor General Van Goens. The request is considered reasonable, and it is agreed to.

The Issuer of Stores Adriaan van der Stel, son of the Commander, becomes a free burgher and obtains a grant of land in full property.

Those servants of the Company who desire it may have ground for cultivation allotted to them provisionally until a reply to the letter of the 30th of April last is received from the Directors.

The Rev Johannes Overney requests the Commissioner to increase his salary, and represents that in addition to his work here he must visit Stellenbosch and administer the sacrament there. His request is to be forwarded to the Directors in the Fatherland, with a recommendation that it may be favourably considered.

The Authorities in India are to be requested to fix the rate of exchange of coins.

Concerning the complaint of the Directors that the present Commander has drawn an excessive table allowance from the magazine. On examination it has been found that the present Commander has been drawing less than his predecessors.

Concerning the poor funds.

Concerning Willem van Dieden's privileges of fishing, sealing, &c. The Company takes these into its own hands again.

A written account of occurrences connected with the

wreck of the English ship *Joanna* in 1682 is delivered to the Commissioner.

Adriaan van der Stel has permission to put up a Fowling Net, and no one else is to be permitted to put one up within five hours distance. No one is to be permitted to shoot within five hundred roods of it. He has permission to fish freely in False Bay and to shoot all kinds of game and birds.

Concerning the supply of rice. From the 1st of January next the slaves are to be supplied with rations of equal quantities of bread and rice.

Concerning a vessel.

Lieutenant Jan Baptist is confirmed as officer in charge of the warehouses.

5 February 1685.

Concerning ships' affairs.

5 April 1685.

The Fiscal Albert van Breugel is made by Commissioner Van Goens a Member of the Council of Policy.

Jan Blesius is made Secretary of the Council of Justice.

Concerning medicines:

Concerning the enlargement of the hospital.

The burghers who now and then go out with the Commander's license to shoot seacows and other game for the sustenance of their families complain of insecurity in the country of the Soeswas, where they are sometimes robbed of oxen, waggons, and even of life. The Soeswas assert that this is done by the people called obiquas, but these allies of the Company are suspected of having a hand in the matter themselves. In former times the country of the Soeswas was absolutely safe, and could be traversed without fear. It is therefore resolved to inform the captain or head of the Soeswas that he must henceforth

maintain such order in his district that none of our Europeans shall be molested, as otherwise he will be held accountable to us.

Concerning the abuses connected with the sale of cattle by the freemen to each other. It has recently happened that some of them sold at a very low rate cattle lent to them by the Company and then made their escape to Europe with the fleet. All freemen are therefore interdicted from selling cattle and sheep to each other without the consent of the Authorities, under penalty of confiscation.

Concerning certain police duties.

9 April 1685.

Concerning the Veldwachter in the country.

Concerning the farming out of the privilege to sell wine.

Some goods in the magazine are to be sold by public auction.

10 April 1685.

The Directors have appointed Mr Johannes van Keulen to be Fiscal here. Mr Albert van Breugel has given every satisfaction in that capacity, and it is therefore resolved that he shall retain his seat in the Council and that upon the arrival of the new Fiscal he shall have charge of the warehouses.

The burgher Henning Huising complains of the violence of the Hottentots towards his servants, and states that some days since a herd who was sent out to tend sheep was found dead, under suspicion of having been murdered by Hottentots. It is therefore resolved to invite all the captains to the castle under some pretence, to require of them to deliver up to justice the perpetrators of this deed, and to detain them meanwhile.

11 April 1685.

About two hundred muids of wheat and rye damaged by weevil in the magazines are to be sold by public auction.

Concerning some goods.

Concerning affairs at Mauritius.

26 July 1685.

Concerning a corporal drunk on duty.

7 August 1685.

Concerning the sale of some brandy.

9 August 1685.

Concerning the sale of some wines.

29 August 1685.

Concerning an oven for baking bread for the garrison.

5 September 1685.

The Lieutenant of the French ship *La Royale* requests permission to take in fresh water, to purchase refreshments from the burghers, to send some sick people on shore to recruit their health, and that the Director, who is ill, and his family, may have lodgings at the house of one of the burghers. The latest orders received from the Fatherland are that we are to permit all European nations in alliance with our State to take in water and to purchase refreshments from the burghers, also that we are to show them every civility, so as to prevent complaints. The request of the French officer is therefore agreed to.

10 September 1685.

Concerning some runaway slaves who are supposed to be secreted in the French ship. The officer in command is to be requested to assist us in recovering them.

12 September 1685.

A corporal and nine soldiers are to be sent to barter sheep from the Soeswas, as we have been invited by the captain of that clan.

Concerning a residence for the Fiscal Johannes van Keulen.

5 October 1685.

Concerning a vessel which is leaving to carry on the slave trade at Madagascar for the purpose of supplying the Company's factories at Sumatra.

30 October 1685.

Hendrik Mulder, lessee of the old corn mill, asks that the damage done to the watercourse by the late strong southeasters may be made good, or that he be relieved of the payment of rent for the months of November and December. As the new mill is now in working order, and the old one is not worth repairing, it is resolved to accede to the latter of these requests.

31 October 1685.

As there are only thirty tons of rice in the magazine, the slaves are to be fed partly upon ships' biscuits.

6 November 1685.

We obtained a good number of sheep in the expedition of September last to the Soeswas, but they have all been consumed by the sick in the hospital and the crews of the ships. We have now none on hand for the return fleet expected from India. A corporal and fifteen soldiers are therefore to be sent to trade with the Hesse-qu s.

19 December 1685.

Concerning the farming out of the exclusive privilege to retail Cape wine during the coming year.

3 January 1686.

We obtained a good number of sheep in the recent expedition to the Herseguas, but not sufficient for our needs. It is therefore resolved to send a trading party to the Soeswas. Lieutenant Olof Bergh and eight men are to go.

16 January 1686.

Concerning the repairing of some boats.

Concerning the transfer dues on the sale of landed property ordered to be paid by His Honour Hendrik Adriaan van Rhee de tot Drakenstein, Lord of Mydrecht, representing the Chamber of Seventeen, which order is to take effect from the 1st of January 1686. Many of the inhabitants are in the habit of transferring and selling lands shortly after obtaining them for nothing from the Company.

Any one selling property within three years of obtaining it is to pay ten per cent, and within ten years five per cent. No purchase is to be valid until transfer dues are paid. Also two and a half per cent is to be paid on all fixed property in houses or lands every time a sale takes place.

Concerning some accounts of the Treasurer Lodewyk van der Stel.

21 January 1686.

Wine farmers are interdicted from selling or disposing of their wines to any one except to the Company at the prices fixed by the Commissioner Van Rhee de.

Concerning a petty request of the burgher Jan de Beer.

4 March 1686.

Captain Klaas of the Chainouquas appears before the Council and reports that as he understood the obiquas in the preceding year had murdered some Netherlander

who were out shooting, he had prepared to attack the obiquas and to take revenge for the murders. When he approached the kraals of the obiquas they sent three women to him requesting to renew the old friendship between them. He sent three of his people back with a present of tobacco and an invitation to the captain of the obiquas to visit him at his kraal. The next day the captain came with ten of his men. Klaas received them in a friendly manner and killed a sheep for them. The following day when all bore a friendly appearance and they were dancing, Klaas gave orders to seize them, which was done. Klaas then asked them if they were inclined to murder any more Netherlands, and upon their replying that they were, he ordered them to be put to death. The order was instantly carried out, three only saving themselves by flight.

It is resolved to reward Captain Klaas for his faithful service by a present of two bunches of copper beads, twenty pounds of Virginia tobacco, one anker of arrack, one hundred and fifty pounds of rice, and a pair of coarse stockings.

16 March 1686.

Permission is given to the Count de Chaumont, late Ambassador from the King of France to the King of Siam, at present here with the ships *Loiseau* and *La Maligne*, to take in water and to purchase refreshments from the burghers.

25 April 1686.

Commander Van der Stel makes the following propositions:—

In order to enlarge the Company's grounds at Tigerberg, to remove the free farmers and to give them land elsewhere.

To forfeit ground at Stellenbosch which is held by idle persons and to give it to industrious people, unless it is brought under cultivation within a year and a half.

For protection against fraud by unfaithful persons, to have the Company's cattle branded on both ears C and O and to forbid the burghers from keeping cattle with clipped ears after the expiration of six months.

To interdict the burghers from approaching the Company's kraals with their cattle under pretence of seeking better pasturage.

To interdict all persons from passing over the watercourse with cattle and waggons.

To require every one to clean the street adjoining his premises.

After mature deliberation, it is resolved to issue placats embodying these propositions, and to require the Fiscal and Landdrost to see that they are observed.

8 May 1686.

Some Portuguese have arrived here who report that they lost their ship on the 16th of April between Cape Agulhas and Cape False.

Reasons apart from benevolence why these people should be kindly treated.

The hospital, in which there are now through God's mercy no sick, is to be used as a lodging house for them. They are to be provided with the necessary sustenance. The inhabitants are to be interdicted from dealing with them before the arrival of their captain and other officers. The Fiscal and the Landdrost are to be instructed to see that none of the inhabitants approach the wreck or the goods that have been saved.

The Commander states that he has been retrenching his household expenses and reducing the number of his servants, and that three of the Company's female slaves have requested to have their freedom. This is granted on account of their faithful services to the Commander, and the more so as all three have Dutch fathers and have been baptized. One of them is already a member of the

Reformed Church and the others are about to become so, thus it is not without the utmost danger of their ruin that they could be sent back to the slave lodge among those rough and heathen people.

Christian Frazer is appointed Issuer of Stores and Secretary of the Court of Commissioners for Petty Cases in place of Johannes Blesius who has left the Colony.

Concerning a runaway sailor.

11 May 1686.

Captain Manuel da Silva, the Merchant Jan de Paiva, and other officers of the wrecked ship *Nostra Senora de los Milagros*, in the service of the King of Portugal, request that they may be provided with provisions and other necessaries during their residence here, and that the officers, sailors, and soldiers may be treated according to their rank.

It is resolved to accede to this request. They can return to Europe or proceed to Batavia with the first ships as they choose. The officers are to be lodged at Rustenburg, and to each of them according to his rank. monthly rations will be issued the same as to the Company's servants. A sum of five hundred rixdollars in money is to be lent to them to purchase clothing.

Captain Manuel da Silva informs us that three ambassadors from the King of Siam to the King of Portugal were on board, the oldest of whom died of grief and discomfort shortly after the wreck. The others were left behind by the forty armed men who left the wreck with them, and they must have lost the way, as when the Captain arrived at Hottentots Holland they had not been heard of for some days.

On account of the good understanding between the Honourable Company and the King of Siam, a sergeant and six soldiers are to be sent immediately to do all in their power to save them.

14 May 1686.

Concerning an outrage by a slave.

15 May 1686.

The punishment of some criminals is suspended.

19 May 1686.

The soldiers in the *Jambi* are to be left here, as the ship is to proceed to Madagascar to carry on the slave trade.

21 May 1686.

Concerning a ship.

The Siamese Ambassadors to the King of Portugal are to be well treated and are to be provided with all necessaries. The sum of one thousand rixdollars which they request is to be lent to them. Some clothing out of the magazine is to be presented to them.

22 May 1686.

Albert van Breugel, Master of the Warehouses, is to proceed to Madagascar to carry on the slave trade there and for the present the Secunde Andries de Man is to perform his duties in addition to his own.

30 May 1686.

The seven highest officers of the wrecked Portuguese ship *Nostra Senora de los Milagros* state that they saved diamonds to the value of five hundred thousand rixdollars, and seeing no chance or hope of saving anything else they were obliged to abandon the wreck and all that was in it. They request now to be allowed to proceed to Europe in the *Emeland* with the diamonds, and to take eleven of their own sailors with them.

The request is acceded to.

Arrangements for them on board.

Seven Portuguese sailors request to enter the Company's service and are sent to Batavia to engage there.

6 June 1686.

The Siamese Ambassadors have requested assistance to look for the Head of the Embassy and some of their attendants who are still missing. This request is reasonable and is to be responded to in a Christian manner. A sergeant with ten soldiers, two tents, a waggon, a cart, three riding horses, and the necessary accompaniments, with sufficient provisions, are to be placed at their disposal.

8 June 1686.

Two miners working at the Witteboomen under the Master Miner Werlinghof request to be sent to Sumatra with the Master Miner Gabriel Muller. They state that they have gone down sixteen fathoms at the Witteboomen without the least appearance of ore, and that they consider the work useless.

It is resolved to hear what the Master Miner Frederick Mattheus van Werlinghof has to say in the matter.

Some damaged tobacco is to be served out to the slaves.

26 June 1686.

The Master Miners Gabriel Muller and Frederick Mattheus van Werlinghof report verbally upon the mine at Witteboomen that they have found no ore, and that the water is flooding the pit. The Fiscal and the Lieutenant of the garrison are deputed to assist them in drawing up a report.

It is taken into consideration that by the untimely cutting and pressing of the grapes the Cape wines are sour, biting, and unpleasant to the taste, and that experience has shown that the wines can be notably improved if the grapes are allowed to ripen. It is therefore resolved that the inhabitants shall not in future be at liberty to press any wine before the vineyards have

been visited by a committee and pronounced by the Commander to be of the requisite maturity. A penalty of fifty rixdollars is to be enforced for infringing this regulation.

Two Indian men slaves who have been used as household servants request to be emancipated. It is resolved in consideration of the good services which they have rendered during some years to grant their request, with this condition, that in case of the Governor General or a Councillor of India being here, or of a public dinner, they can be used in the service of the Company.

27 June 1686.

Concerning the mine at the Witteboomen.

1 July 1686.

Concerning the report upon the pit at the Witteboomen.

It is resolved to send the Master Miner Frederick Mattheus van Werlinghof and some of the miners to Sumatra.

The Master Miner Gabriel Muller is to remain here, and is to keep as many workmen as he thinks can be of service to the Honourable Company.

Regulations concerning houses and fences in Table Valley made as precautions against fire.

As it is found that many inhabitants here possess even in property or on loan who cannot produce sufficient certificates of their rights, their documents or papers being lost, damaged, or defective, and as the Land Record Book at the Secretary's office through length of time or otherwise has also become defective and damaged, it is resolved to cause the entries in the same to be copied into a new and well bound book, and to be authenticated by the Secretary. To this end the inhabitants shall be bound to show to the Commander within a period of two months their title deeds and leases, under penalty of

forfeiting their rights, and to take them to the Secretary's office, that by this means their possessions may be legitimated, and all cause of dispute and actions at law be taken away from those who come after.

A half breed woman complains of a sergeant, that under promise of marriage she has borne him four children and that he will not contribute anything towards their support. He has been admonished sharply. It is resolved that he must provide proper maintenance for the children, and that he is never to be permitted to marry any other woman than the complainant.

2 July 1686.

The captain of the English ship *Siamese Merchant*, which has put in here distressed, asks to be allowed to take in water and to purchase some ships' stores. It is resolved to accede in full to the first request, but as to the second to supply him only with a sparing hand and at high prices, so as to carry out the instructions of our Superiors and at the same time to prevent complaints of the English nation.

3 July 1686.

Regulations against fire and for the preservation of order at night in Table Valley.

7 July 1686.

Concerning a vessel.

20 July 1686.

The slaves of the Honourable Company and of the free men are continually running away. They procure arms and maintain themselves in gangs in the wilderness.

To prevent this, extraordinary diligence is to be observed. All who are caught are in future without

form of trial to be soundly scourged with rods, to have one ear cut off, and to be secured with an iron chain. This exemplary punishment is to be inflicted until an improvement is effected.

5 August 1686.

Preamble upon the views of the Company and the condition of the district of Stellenbosch.

Sybrand Mankedan is appointed Secretary of the court at Stellenbosch.

Pieter Gerritsen is appointed Messenger of the court of Landdrost and Heemraden.

Douwe Stein is appointed Overseer of the Churchyard.

To raise funds for the repair of roads and bridges, and to meet the premium for the destruction of wild animals, a yearly tax is imposed upon the inhabitants of the District of Stellenbosch of one gulden for every hundred sheep and for every twenty large cattle, to be paid to the District Court.

For the repair of the church and churchyard f 6 are to be charged for each grave besides the f 3 for digging it.

Cattle trespassing on cultivated grounds may be impounded and a fine of three stivers for every large animal and two stivers for every small animal be levied, the amount to be paid to the landdrost.

Other municipal regulations.

A yearly fair is to be established at Stellenbosch from the 1st to the 14th of October.

To accustom the inhabitants to the use of arms, the following regulations are made for shooting the papegai at Stellenbosch:—

The pole is to be placed in the centre of a circle with a radius of five rods.

The shooters are to stand on an arc of the circle, so that each one may be equally distant.

The shooting is to be without rests for guns.

Inhabitants of the district are to pay two schellings, all others one rixdollar to the fund.

The drillmaster is to receive one fifth of the prizes.

Whoever shoots the head off is to receive one rixdollar, the right wing half a rixdollar, the left wing three schellings, the tail two schellings, a splinter off one schelling. The one who knocks off the rump and destroys the whole papegaai is to receive from the Company twenty-five rixdollars, besides the subscription money, and is to be escorted home in state by the whole body of shooters.

The shooting is to take place during the fair from the 1st to the 14th of October.

9 August 1686.

Concerning goods saved from the Portuguese wreck, and the party of men working there.

17 August 1686.

Regulations against permitting slaves to carry arms, and punishments to be inflicted upon both master and slave in case of disobedience.

31 August 1686.

A further sum of two hundred rixdollars is lent at their request to the Siamese Ambassadors.

11 September 1686.

Concerning goods in the Portuguese wreck.

No cattle are to be allowed to run at large in the town.

Three watchmen are to be appointed to patrol the streets of the town in turn by night, and to call the hours. Every family is to pay two schellings per month to a fund for this purpose.

Concerning some musk recovered from the Portuguese wreck.

24 September 1686.

A slave complains of cruel treatment by his master. Resolved that he be sold to the highest bidder, and the money be paid to his master.

28 September 1686.

Regulations in case of fire.

3 October 1686.

Concerning a cutter which is to be sent to Saldanha Bay and afterwards to the Portuguese wreck.

5 October 1686.

Concerning the damaged goods recovered from the Portuguese wreck.

To encourage the burghers of Stellenbosch, a yearly present is to be made to their shooting corps of 150 pounds of gunpowder, 100 pounds of leaden balls, and 300 gun flints, which will be given to their deputies at the end of September.

2 November 1686.

Gerhard Cloeten, Hendrik Cornelissen, and Roelof and Wemmer Pasman, all burghers of Stellenbosch, request that they may be allowed to keep the thirty head of cattle taken by them from the obiquas in April last, and since kept at the Company's post the Kuilen. For a long course of years these obiquas have maintained themselves by robbery and murder, not only upon their own countrymen but upon the Honourable Company and the inhabitants. This was the case in the years 1673, 1676, and 1684, and recently when the above named burghers went out to shoot seacows with the consent of the Commander they attacked them, whereupon the burghers were compelled to meet violence with violence and to shoot some of these murderers including their captain,

dispersing the rest, and taking the thirty oxen and cows mentioned. It is resolved to give them two thirds of the spoil to be divided equally among them, and that the Honourable Company retain the remainder.

7 November 1686.

Concerning some temporary changes made necessary by the illness of the Secunde Andries de Man.

17 November 1686.

A cutter sent to the wreck of the Portuguese ship has been damaged by running ashore. Some carpenters and others are sent to repair her.

27 November 1686.

Concerning a ship's officer.

4 December 1686.

Concerning the usual inspection of outposts, warehouses, &c, at the end of every year, and the returns to be made.

20 December 1686.

The church council of this town submits the names of elders elected and a double list of names of deacons. The elders both here and at Stellenbosch are approved of. Jan Stevensen is elected deacon for the Cape and Dirk Coetsee (Cousse as spelt here) for Stellenbosch.

28 December 1686.

The Commander is of intention to visit Stellenbosch.

The following elections are made from double lists supplied by the various courts:—

Lieutenant Dominique de Chavonnes and Willem Eems to be Commissioners in the Matrimonial Court.

Cornelis Botma to be Burgher Councillor.

Melchior Kemels and Cornelis Botma to be Commissioners in the Court for Petty Cases.

The College of Orphan Masters is not to be changed this year.

The Company's tithes of corn are to be farmed out. The eleventh sheaf is to be left standing in the field for the purchaser.

Concerning rations to the Company's servants.

30 December 1686.

Concerning ships' affairs.

Dirk, a half breed, hitherto a slave in the service of a free burgher, having run away to the wilderness and having been brought back by Captain Kees, it is resolved after he has been punished for running away to place him in freedom and to let him enjoy the rights due to him by his birth and the statutes of this country, the more so as his master has no objection to his emancipation.

The privilege of retailing tobacco is to be offered for sale, the purchaser to buy from the Company at f 2 light money the pound, and to sell at f 2—10 stivers.

2 January 1687.

Six old and worn out slaves have their freedom presented to them at their own request.

8 January 1687.

Concerning a vessel.

14 January 1687.

Concerning a payment by a farmer of revenue.

Two slave children are emancipated.

30 January 1687.

Concerning a seizure of goods for debt.

Concerning some old accounts.

Concerning a delay in making up some books.

5 February 1687.

Concerning the effects of some deceased naval officers.

10 February 1687.

Concerning some ships' officers.

Concerning an exchange of coin with the captain of an English vessel.

Very stringent regulations against polluting the water in the river by allowing cattle there or by bathing.

6 March 1687.

It is resolved to purchase from the English the Natal vessel and her cargo, to fit her out, and to send her back as soon as possible to obtain tidings of our 47 men and bring away five Englishmen left there.

Two Englishmen who are acquainted with the country and language of Natal are engaged as quartermasters to go in the Natal vessel.

Some blankets and calico are presented to two English officers and four seamen from Natal.

14 March 1687.

On account of the large number of criminals here, the garrison is to be increased by twenty men to be landed from a ship lying at anchor.

Two thousand Mexican dollars needed for the slave trade are to be landed from a ship in the bay and 2,000 reals of eight returned in exchange.

8 April 1687.

The date of sailing of the return fleet is fixed.

14 April 1687.

Concerning some criminal proceedings in connection with a robbery of goods saved from the Portuguese wreck *Nostra Senora de los Milagros*.

23 April 1687.

Some accounts of the Siamese Ambassadors are to be sent to the Governor General and Councillors of India.

Some pound regulations.

Several municipal regulations.

25 April 1687.

Concerning the detention of a criminal.

5 May 1687.

Concerning some money which is to be sent to India.

Concerning some vessels.

23 May 1687.

Concerning some vessels.

4 June 1687.

As it is necessary to provide a successor to the late Rev Johannes Overney, it is resolved that a committee of the Church Council request the Rev Johannes van Andel to take the vacant place.

5 June 1687.

Regulation for the Company's slaughter house.

As milk is not easily obtained, each member of the Council of Policy and of the Council of Justice, as also the clergyman, is permitted to graze twelve cows in Table Valley.

Each past and present Burgher Councillor is permitted to keep here eight cows, with this understanding that no cattle are to be sold to any ship whatever.

To provide pasturage for these cows, no free burgher is to be permitted after three months to graze cattle in Table Valley.

11 June 1687.

The Admiral of the six French ships in the bay

requests permission to land his sick and to purchase refreshments.

It is resolved to permit sixty of the weakest of their sick to be landed.

No sound Frenchmen, armed or unarmed, are to be permitted on shore between sunset and sunrise. No armed Frenchmen are to be permitted to stroll about at any time.

They can refresh themselves at the houses of the burghers, from whom they can purchase any trifles.

For the strengthening of the garrison while the French are here, it is resolved to call in from the Company's outposts as many men as possible. All grain and stores are to be brought into the Castle. Forty burghers of Stellenbosch are to be called out fully armed. The burghers of the Cape are to receive orders every evening at the Castle.

An officer under detention on Robben Island is to be removed to the Castle that the soldiers guarding him may be brought here.

16 June 1687.

To make this work complete, the abstract should be continued for a few more years so as to meet the indexed volumes. The requisite labour to effect this is very trifling, but circumstances prevent me from performing it.

GEO. M. THEAL.

Cape Town, 7th January, 1881.







